Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals* in Lands of the U.S.

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management

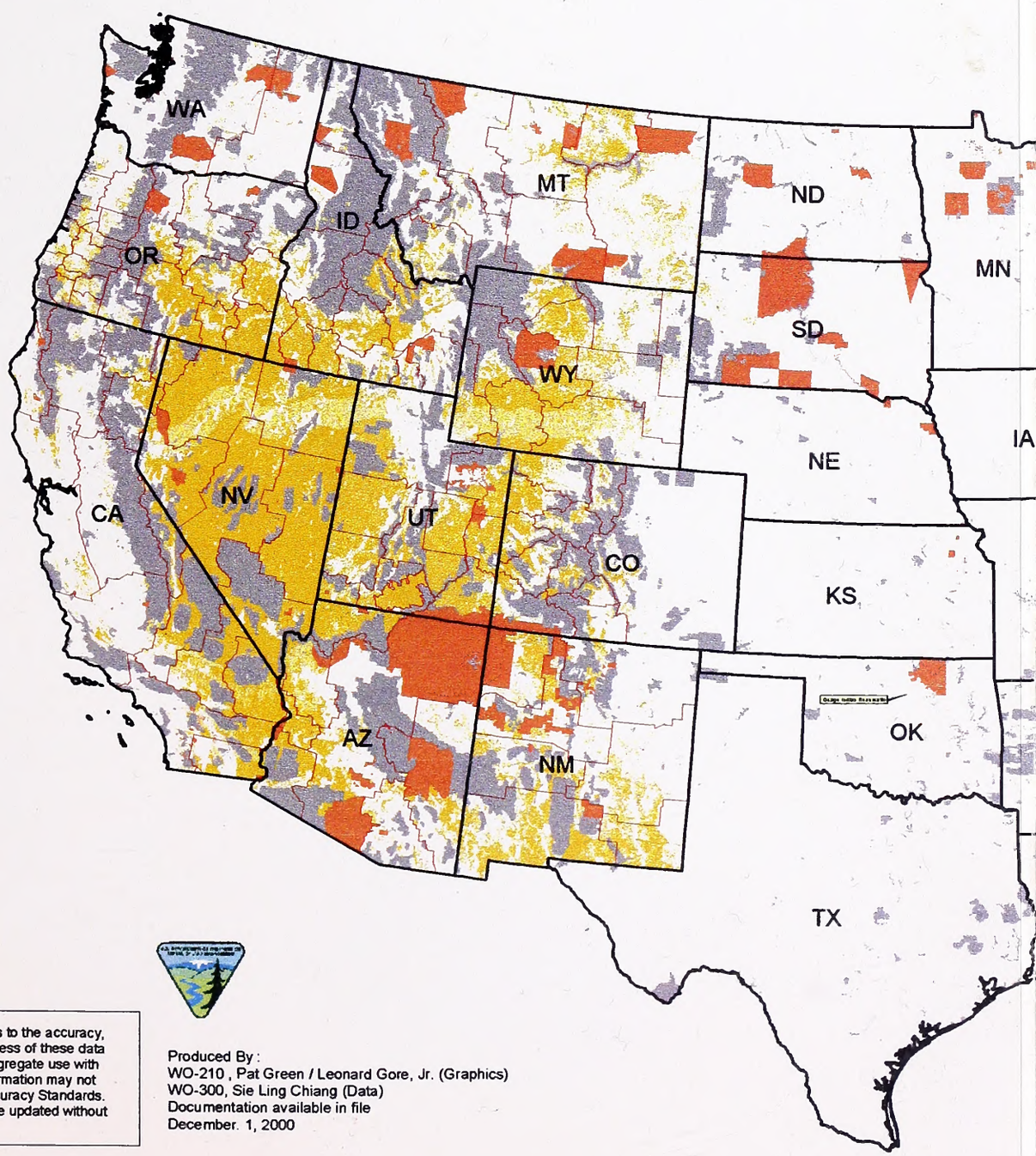
Categories of Lands

- BLM - Surface and Minerals (264 million ac)
- Other Federal Lands - Minerals (380 million ac)
- Non-Federal Surface (includes 58 million ac of Split - Estate Federal Minerals)
- Indian Trust Lands (56 million ac) except Mineral Operations for Osage Minerals
- BLM Administration Boundaries

* Of the approximately 700 million acres of Federal mineral estate, about 165 million acres (as of July 2000) have been withdrawn from mineral entry, leasing and sale, except for valid existing rights.

* Salable minerals e.g. sand and gravel basically are the responsibility of each Federal surface management agency.

* The map depicts only Indian reservations at least 23,000 acres in size, not all Indian trust lands.



No warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.

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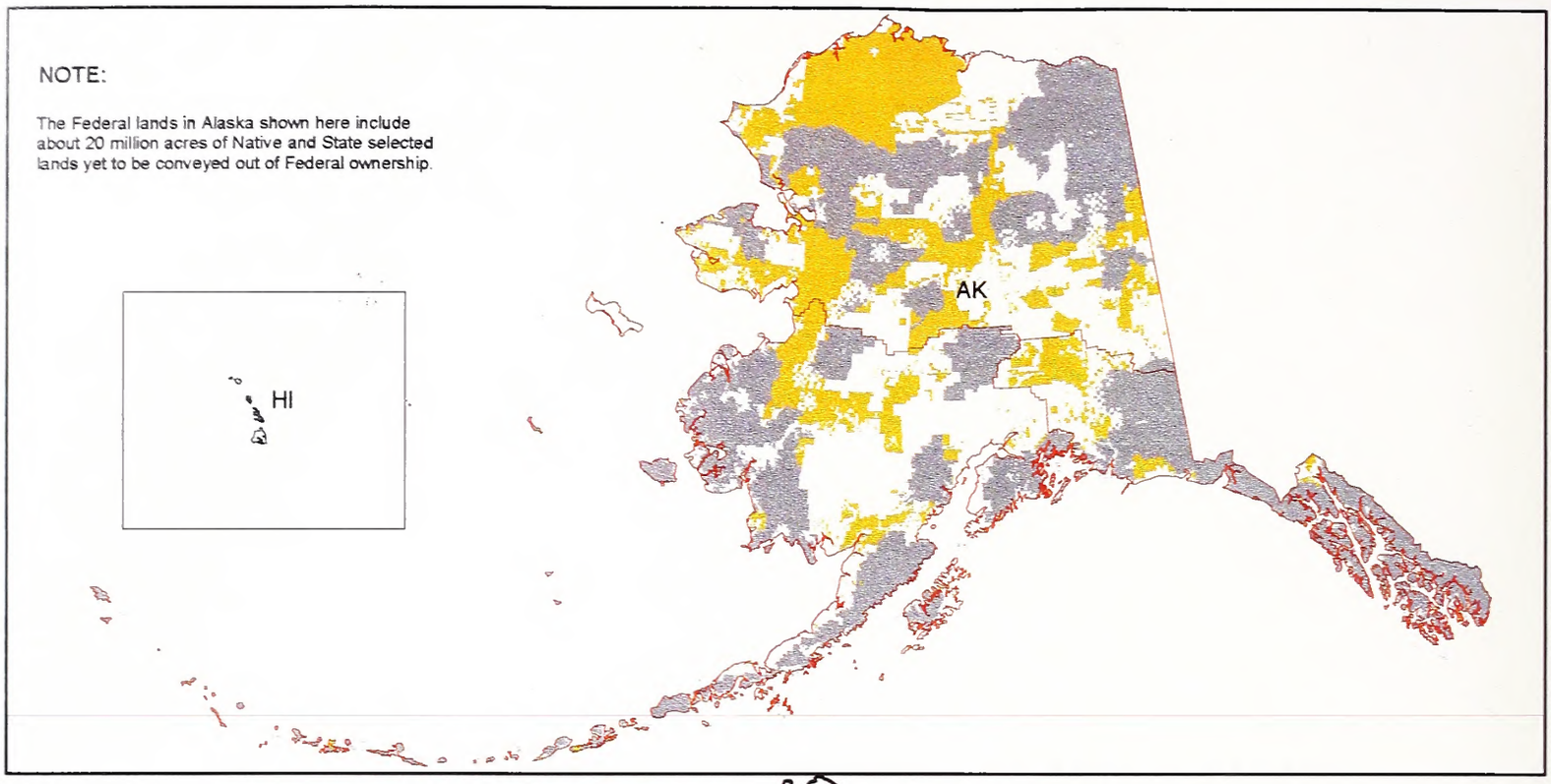

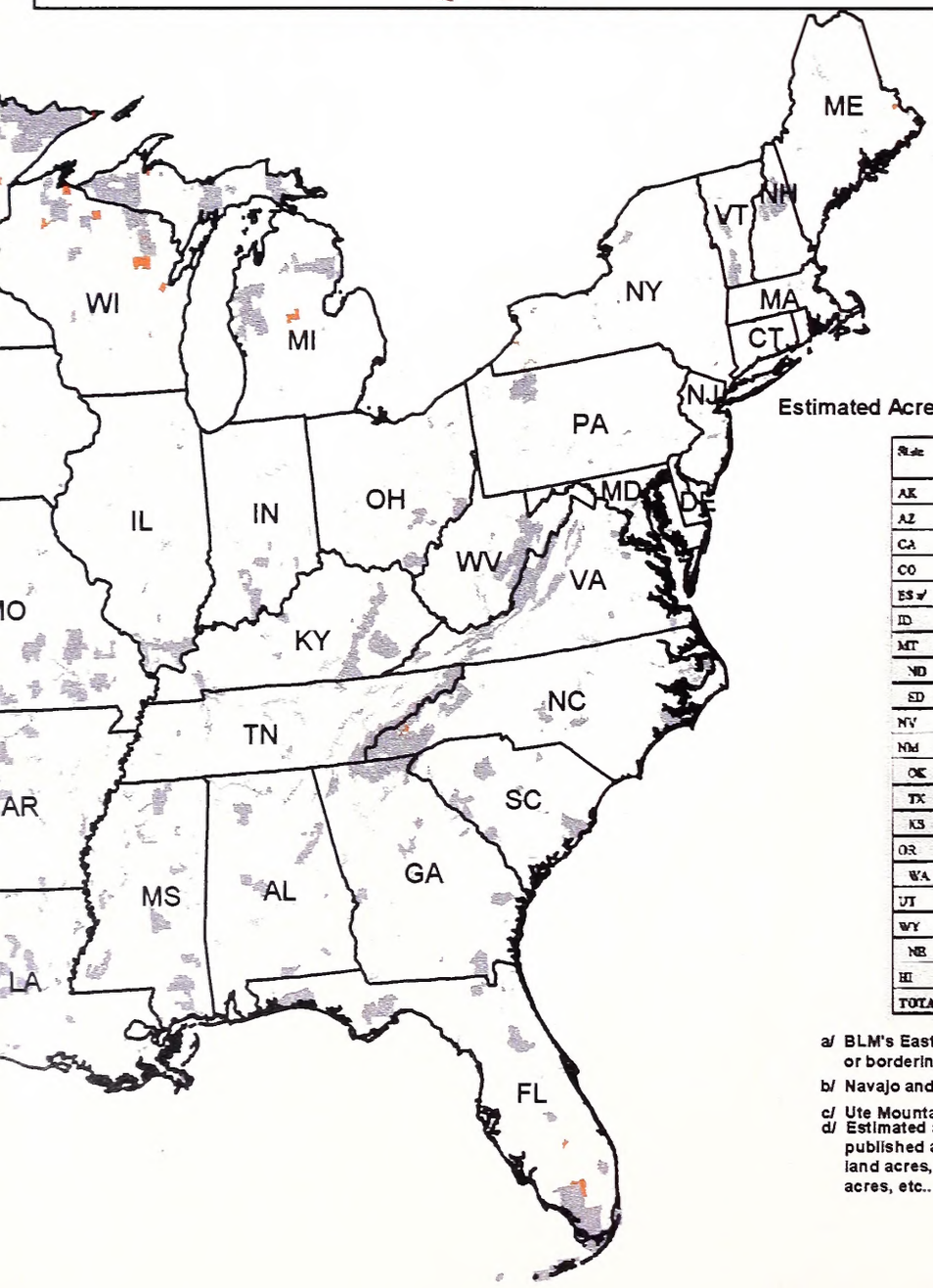

Estimated Acreage d/ for Categories of Lands by BLM State (in million acres)

State	Federal Minerals	Federal Lands	Split Estate-Fed. Mineral	BLM Public Lands	Indian Trust Minerals
AK	237.0	237.0	0.0	86.5	1.2
AZ	35.8	35.0	3.0	14.3	20.7 b/
CA	47.5	45.0	2.5	14.6	0.6
CO	29.0	24.1	5.2	8.3	0.8 c/
ES a/	40.0	40.0	0.3	1.8	2.3
ID	36.5	33.1	3.4	11.9	0.6
MT	37.8	26.1	11.7	8.0	5.5
ND	5.6	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.9
SD	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.3	5.0
NV	58.7	58.4	0.3	47.9	1.2
NM	36.0	26.5	9.5	13.4	8.4 b/
OK	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.1
TX	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
KS	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
OR	33.9	32.9	1.5	16.2	0.8
WA	12.5	12.3	0.3	0.4	2.6
UT	35.2	34.0	1.2	22.8	2.3 b/
WY	41.6	30.0	11.6	18.4	1.9
NE	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
HI	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
TOTAL	699.7	643.2	58.4	284.1	56.0

a/ BLM's Eastern States is responsible for Federal minerals in the 31 states east of, or bordering on, the Mississippi River.

b/ Navajo and Hopi oil and gas in Arizona and Utah is managed by New Mexico.

c/ Ute Mountain Ute oil and gas in New Mexico is managed by Colorado.

d/ Estimated acreage are based on various sources of published and unpublished data such as GSA's Federal land acres, BLM's Public Land Statistics, BIA trust land acres, etc..

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Documentation for Making of the New BLM National Map

by Sie Ling Chiang

Introduction

Until this map making effort, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) used a Public Land map that depicted only western states with a small-scale Alaska shown at the lower left corner. The yellow areas on the map depicted the public land of 264 million acres which are the surface acreage BLM manages. Although in passing, an additional 300 million acres of Federal minerals for which BLM is also responsible have been mentioned, there has been no visual presentation for the minerals and there has been no documentation for the sources of the acreage estimated.

However incomplete the old map is, it has been used consistently since BLM-MMS onshore merger in 1982, to tell the BLM story in budget submissions, public outreach, and for internal purposes as well as foreign visitors. BLM must present the complete geographic scope of our responsibilities in administering the surface and Federal mineral resources in order to better tell a complete BLM story.

During the second quarter of 1999, I proposed the idea of this map making effort to my supervisor, Mr. Pete Culp, Assistant Director for Minerals, Realty and Resource Protection. Without hesitation, he supported the idea and encouraged me to pursue the project. It became a special project in my list of work.

By October 1999, a preliminary map titled " Estimated Land Acreages with Minerals - - Managed by Bureau of Land Management" was completed with the assistance of Mr. Pat Green and Mr. Leonard Gore in graphics. The design, layout and content of this map was well received. ESO and Alaska State Directors were particularly pleased to see the map, because for the first time the ESO jurisdiction is included in the BLM **national** map and Alaska is shown at the same scale as the western continental USA. The data used for the map were assembled from Public Land Statistics (PLS) of 1998.

During early FY 2000, the PLS 1999 was issued. The total Federal land acres as shown in Table 1-3 was much higher than that of 1998 or 1997, but much closer to those before 1997. The accuracy of the split estate- Federal minerals of 69.9 million acres from Table 3-2 was also in doubt, as a result of coordination with Mr. Rob Coleman on the Wyoming split estate question. Obviously, a close check on the various data sources for reliability was necessary before a final new Map could be issued for use. This task became a significant workload for FY 2000.

This report describes the background of the Map making, provides information about the data sources used and documents the level and extent of verification effort on data finally used in the Map.

Title and Use of the Map

The title of the Map, " Public Lands, On-shore Federal and Indian Minerals in Lands of U.S. - - Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management" has been used to replace the title of the initial 1999 Map which appeared to cover minerals only, even though the BLM surface, the Public Land, was already shown in a separate color (yellow) in that map. This revised map title depicts the total geographic scope of BLM surface and mineral (Federal and Indian) responsibilities.

This national BLM map, instead of the old western-only map should be used for BLM budget presentation and submission, public outreach and briefings, as well as for internal purposes. Any regional / State presentation should tier from this national over view of BLM responsibilities. It is a useful tool to create understanding of BLM's mission, necessary coordination / cooperation with other entities, and to portray the magnitude and complexity of BLM's work and workloads. Together with BLM accomplishment documents such as the Annual Report and the Public Rewards from Public Lands, the American public can thus recognize and appreciate BLM's significant contribution to communities and the nation, for both current and future generations. This **Map** also should be used as the base-map to organize nation-wide and state-wide information in the BLM web-site, and this **Documentation** should be accessible in conjunction with map display in the web-site.

Data Presented in the Map

As the title implies, the Map shows the Public Lands (**264** million acres) in yellow; Other Federal Lands - Minerals (**380** million acres) in gray; Non-Federal Surface(including **58** million acres of Split Estate-Federal Mineral) in white; and Indian Trust Lands (56 million acres) except Mineral Operations for Osage Minerals, in orange. The general location of these categories of lands are shown in the Map corresponding to the colors in the legend, except the split estate - Federal Minerals which is part of the non-Federal surface.

Three notes are made to further clarify the status of BLM Federal and Indian mineral responsibilities:

1). Of the approximately 700 million acres of Federal mineral estate, about 165 million acres (as of July 2000) have been withdrawn from entry, leasing and sale, except for valid existing rights.

2). Salable minerals e.g. sand and gravel, basically are the responsibility of each Federal surface management agency.

3). The map depicts only Indian Reservations at least 23, 000 acres in size, not all Indian trust lands.

The data sources and rationales used to derive the 700 million acres of Federal minerals that BLM is responsible for, and the165 million acres which are off limits to minerals development, are documented in this report. Both numbers have been used in the BLM Strategic Plan, 2000 - 2005 and related reports.

A table at the lower- right corner of the Map shows the estimated acreage of Federal Minerals, Federal Lands, Split Estate- Federal Mineral, BLM Public Lands and Indian Trust Minerals, by BLM State. Hawaii, not a BLM State, is also included because of a small amount of Federal land existing in the State. These acreage figures were determined based on various sources of published and unpublished data (see Data Sources below), and in coordination and cooperation with BLM State Offices and other agencies.

Data Gathering and Procedures Used to Validate

Definition

The total acres of Federal minerals for which BLM is responsible is the sum of Federal mineral acreage under all Federal lands (public domain and acquired) and non-Federal surface - Federal mineral (split estate) acreage. The Map colors, both yellow and gray, show the total Federal lands. Based on the estimate for Colorado, 1 % of the total Federal land in the lower 48 is assumed to have no Federal mineral rights acquired with the land acquisitions. However, only about 0.6% is used for the entire nation, since Alaska representing 36% of the nation's Federal land, has very little acquired land.

The Indian lands shown in orange color are Reservations at least 23, 000 acres in size, not all Indian trust lands. Private lands scattered within the Reservations are not shown but are excluded from the acreage determination. The Osage, by law, manage their own minerals and therefore this acreage is not included in the Indian mineral acreage. There are trust lands associated with Indian Group, i.e. Five Civilized Tribes which no longer have Reservations. However, the acreage of these trust lands is included.

Based on these definitions, the total Federal minerals have been estimated as approximately 700 million acres and Indian minerals as about 56 million acres. These estimate should be a good approximation for next 10 years unless large scale changes occur.

Data Sources

Federal Lands: BLM Public Land Statistics, current Table 1 - 3, Comparison of Federally Owned Land with Total Acreage of States, compiled by U.S. General Services Administration (GSA).

Non-Federal Surface - Federal minerals Lands: BLM Public Land Statistics, current Table 3 - 2, by BLM; and an independent source reported by Andrew Senti, Realty Specialist of Colorado BLM.

Public Lands: BLM Public Land Statistics, Table 1 - 4, Public Lands under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, compiled by BLM.

Federal Mineral Acreage by BLM State: Public Rewards from Public Lands 1999, BLM.
Personal communications: Numerous contacts with Lands, Mineral and Public Affair staff in

each of the BLM States.

Indian Lands: Indian Land Areas map 1992 by U.S. Geological Survey; and Larry Scrivner, Chief, Div. of Real Estate Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

Validation of Data

As the data were assembled from the above cited publications, I found obvious errors and significant discrepancies which needed resolution. Personal communications made to State Offices were part of the effort to resolve the problems in each State. The following steps were taken to verify the data to arrive at the final national Federal mineral acres presented in the Map, and the mineral estate acres to be used by each State in the future.

Step 1. Define the Scope of BLM Federal Minerals Responsibilities

Federal Leasable Minerals - According to Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended, BLM has complete responsibility for leasable minerals from leasing to closure of drilling / mining. Surface management / protection responsibility largely remains the authority of the surface management agency involved. In the case of coal operations, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) or the delegated State government, is responsible for environmental protection and reclamation with the concurrence of the surface management agency. However, BLM is responsible for technical operations and production verification (R2P2) of Federal coal resources. It should be noted that all minerals under acquired lands are leasable.

Federal Locatable (hard rock) Minerals - In accordance with the Mining Law of 1872 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, BLM is responsible for administration of mining claim recordation, maintenance fee collection and waiver, and validity determination / mineral patents on Federal lands. However, on Forest Service (FS) and National Park Service (NPS) lands, validity determination is carried out in accordance with MOU's between BLM and the surface management agency. In addition, BLM is also responsible processing Notices of Intent and mining operations plans on the public land., a responsibility of the surface management agency.

Federal Salable Minerals - The 1947 Materials Act authorizes sale of mineral materials from Federal lands. Basically each surface management agency is responsible for the administration of sale and free use of mineral materials on their lands.

Federal lands consist of public domain lands and acquired lands. The above three mineral laws apply to public domain lands as described. Generally speaking, however, hard rock minerals on acquired lands became leasable minerals under the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947.

More details of BLM minerals responsibilities can be found in Sub-chapter C- Minerals

Management (3000) of Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations; the Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 and 1950; and the Department's Organization manual, 135 DM 1 and Delegation manual, 235 DM 1 (Appendix 1).

Step 2. Comparison of Federal Land plus Split Estate Land with Federal Mineral Estate

As a first approximation, the Federal mineral estate acreage reported in Public Rewards 1999 by each BLM State, were listed by States from Alaska to Wyoming along with Federal land acres from PLS 1994 and PLS 1998 in separate columns. The split estate land acres of about 69.9 million acres were allocated to each State according to the percentage calculated based on the State acres available through 1948 (PLS Table 3-2). Another column of Federal land acres by State was then obtained by subtracting the split estate acres from the total Federal mineral acres reported in the Public Rewards 1999. Appendix 2 displays these data in a table form.

The bottom line of the table shows the total Federal mineral acres from Public Rewards 1999 as 674. 8 million acres. Assuming that the split estate land of 69.9 million acres, the Federal land is 605.3 million acres compared with a 1994 PLS figure of 657.3 million acres and 1998 PLS figure of only 563.1 million acres. Obviously, Federal land acres need a careful scrutiny and both the split estate acres and the Federal mineral acres reported by States in the Public Rewards must be verified. These tasks are carried out in the next steps.

Step 3. Reconciliation of Federal Land Acres Reported in PLS Table 1-3

In order to find the problem reporting of Federal lands, the PLS acres 1999 through 1990 were tabulated. The public land surface acres managed by BLM were also tabulated from PLS Table 1-4 to see whether error could have been from BLM surface acres. From Appendix 2, it is obvious that the Federal land acres in Alaska were in error which may explain the discrepancy of 94 million acres between PLS 1994 and PLS 1998. Therefore, both BLM-Alaska surface acres and Federal land-Alaska acres were also tabulated for comparison, as shown in Appendix 3. Federal land as percent of total Alaska land was calculated for the four years (1998, 1996, 1993 and 1989) shown for a quick visual assessment of area coverage of Federal lands shown in various versions of Alaska map being used in BLM.

As can be seen in the second column of Appendix 3, the total Federal land acres from PLS 1997 and PLS 1998 were around 90 million acres lower than those of previous years and the more recent 1999 acres which is 655 million. With persistent effort, I was finally able to contact a right person in GSA, Ms. Carol Anadale to answer the related questions. Her internal inquiries discovered that U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) acres were not included in the 1997 and 1998 PLS statistics. By adding back FWS land of 88 million acres for 1997 and 92 million acres for 1998, the total Federal land acreage are 651 million acres and 656 million acres respectively. To make the correction to Federal-Alaska for these two years, about 76 million acres of FWS land reported in the past should be added. With these corrections made, the Federal land acres appear to be believably "about right" at 655 million acres (PLS 1999). The

corrections made by Ms. Anadale of GSA are included in Appendix 4.

As the result of the following Step 4 will show, the most accurate estimate of Federal land acreage in Alaska is 237 million acres, rather than 248 million acres shown in Table 1 - 3 of the PLS 1999. Use of the 237 million acres as official Federal land acreage for Alaska brings the total Federal land acreage from GSA's 655 million acres down to **644** million acres used in the computation involved in Step 7 later in this report. The 644 million acres is the sum of **264** million acres of BLM Public Lands (in yellow) and **380** million acres of Other Federal Lands - Minerals (in gray) shown on the Map.

Step 4. Federal Land Acreage in Alaska

Alaska's Federal land alone showed a difference of 76 million acres between 1999 and 1998. This is where the majority of the difference of 94 million acres at the national level. And, as stated above, various versions of Alaska map and land acreage figures have been confusing to readers. Thus, a special and concerted effort was made in conjunction with Step 3 to ascertain the correct Alaska acres which correspond to the map of Alaska.

The following sources of information illustrate the confusing nature of the information depicting the Federal lands in Alaska:

. As shown in Appendix 3, PLS Federal land acres in Alaska varied from 248 million in 1990 to 243 million in 1994 and back to 248 million in 1999, in spite of the 1997 and 1998 acres which were in error as pointed out before.
. The total Federal mineral estate (nearly equal to Federal land acres) as presented in the Public Rewards,1999, is 245 million acres, and BLM surface in Alaska, 87.3 million acres. However, the BLM managed lands (surface) as shown in the corresponding map appears to be an over-deduction of land selected for conveyance.
. A Western U.S. map published by NARSC of BLM in 1997 shows also an over-deduction of conveyance lands, although the footnote for Alaska states that public lands in Alaska do not include State and ANCSA lands.
. Another Western U.S. map published by NARSC of BLM in 1995 shows an over-inclusion of conveyance lands, although the footnote for Alaska states that public lands in Alaska include State and ANCSA lands.

The basic problem stems from the facts that conveyance of lands out of Federal ownership under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) and the Alaska Statehood Act of 1958, has been an on-going task over the past decades and will continue perhaps for the next two decades; and that the conveyed acres may not be timely and consistently presented in publications. It should be mentioned that both the State and the Natives over selected the lands for conveyance and Federal surface management agencies manage the selected lands until the selected lands have been conveyed. It is likely exclusion of over-selected lands resulted in over-deduction in the map, whereas inclusion of conveyed lands resulted in over-inclusion.

In coordination with Alaska State office and the help from Mr. Dick Bouts, a former Alaska Field Manager and Mr. Pat Green, a GIS specialist, we have finally determined the current Federal lands in Alaska to be **237** million acres which is 65% of total Alaska land. Appendix 5 presents details of such data. The map shows this acreage in yellow and gray combined with a note: **The Federal lands in Alaska shown here include about 20 million acres of Native and State selected lands yet to be conveyed out of Federal ownership.**

Step 5. Non-Federal Surface - Federal Minerals

This type of land is commonly called Split Estate Land in BLM. The minerals under these lands with private or State surface ownership are Federal minerals that is part of the total mineral lands administered by BLM.

There has been no rigorous inventory and tracking of these lands other than what have been reported in PLS Table 3-2 and Annual Reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and other statistical data kept in Colorado State Office by Mr. Andrew Senti, Realty Specialist.

While Table 3-2 shows about 70 million acres of split estate land as of 1999 under BLM administration, the report from Mr Senti concludes with 61 million acres. He stated in his report, Appendix 6, " Table 3-2 the FY-1999 reported acreage of minerals reserved to the United States in patents issued under a wide range of public land laws are not supported by tables and narratives contained in the annual reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary (1910-1946) and the annual statistical report of the Bureau of Land Management (1947-1999)." Readers are encouraged to review the entire report included in Appendix 6. For the reasons given in the report, the 61 million acres is preferred over the 70 million acres for this map-making purpose.

As pointed out by Mr. Senti at the end of his report under "Other Adjustments", it is necessary to make a further downward adjustment from the 61 million acres estimate to reflect the reversal of the split estate lands back to Federal ownership via land exchanges and land acquisitions. Since the data for adjustment is not readily available, a range of one to six million acres reduction was used as an educated guess. This adjustment results in the **55-60** million acres of non-Federal surface - Federal minerals lands with the mid-point of **58** million acres shown in the Map.

Step 6. Verification of Federal Mineral Estate Reported by State Offices

For the first time, each BLM Administrative State reported mineral estate acres under their jurisdiction, in the **Public Rewards from Public Lands, 1999.** This information tabulated in Appendix 2, serves as an "independent" source of Federal mineral estate acreage report. Notice that the total is 674.8 million acres.

As the above steps were going on, the Federal land acres and split estate acres in each State were

used to cross check the State-reported Federal mineral acres. Soon, discrepancies and obvious mistakes were found and the state-by-state data verification effort followed.

To find the right person in the State Offices to reconcile the acres reported was a challenge. Many Lands staff, Minerals staff and /or Public Affairs staff were contacted until the persons most familiar with Federal mineral acreage information were found. Other than Alaska described in Step 4, Wyoming and Arizona were the first two States for which I tried to resolve the apparent mistakes. While Wyoming did not include the 11.6 million acres of split estate land in its reported 30 million acres, Arizona forgot to include mineral estate acres of 18.3 million acres under Federal surface management agencies other than BLM. Assistance from Mr. Rob Coleman of WYSO and Mr. Al Burch of AZSO was helpful and much appreciated.

Similar procedures were used to reconcile problems of mineral acres in each of the remaining States including the Eastern States Office. Appendix 7 is the work sheet summarizing the verification work using the same table shown in Appendix 2. Appendix 8 lists the final reconciled Federal mineral acres, the names of State contact and notes for each of the States. The correspondences with State contacts who agreed to the final acreage figures are provided in the subsequent Appendixes 9 - 17. The verification effort caused changes of the reported Federal mineral acreage in most of the BLM States. These final State acreage figures should be good for many years to come and should be used consistently for out reach and reports in the future.

This verification process resulted in a nation-wide total Federal mineral estate of 699.7 million acres . This acreage was then used as a cross-check for the total acres resulting from the next step.

Step 7. The Total Federal Mineral Estate Acres

The total Federal mineral estate acres is the sum of mineral estate under the Federal lands and the split estate- Federal mineral lands. The total Federal land acres derived from Step 3, i.e. 655 million acres is not equal to total mineral acreage under the Federal lands. An adjustment for the difference must be made to convert the Federal land acres to mineral acres under the lands.

The Federal lands presented in PLS Table 1-3 consist of **Public Domain** lands and **Acquired** lands. The later, being minor, is about 10% of the total Federal lands. At the time of land acquisitions, the mineral rights under the surface were not acquired for a small percentage of the lands acquired. However, the acreage reduction that should be made is not readily available and 1% reduction from the total Federal land acres in the lower 48 States was assumed based on the estimate from Colorado State Federal minerals. Since 36% of the nation's Federal land is in Alaska and Alaska has very little acquired Federal land, the reduction factor is adjusted to **0.6%** for application on the nation-wide basis.

Using the mid-point of split estate-Federal mineral acres of 58 million, the total Federal mineral acres is 264 million + 380 million - 4 million (adjustment) + 58 million = 698 million. This checks very well with the result of Step 6 above. For practical purpose and considering the

accuracy of the basic data, I have chosen a round figure of **700** million acres as the current total Federal mineral estate.

Let us compare the **700** million acres with the figures used in the past. For many years before 1982, 822 million acres was used in the PLS's as the estimated Federal mineral estate. From 1982 till 1993, 732 million acres was mentioned in the PLS's as the estimated acreage. Starting 1994, the PLS information was restructured to track with the strategic goals of the BLM Strategic Plan. No Federal mineral acreage information was available in the PLS until 1999. During this period, 572 (272+300) million acres presented in a BLM brochure had been used by employees and quoted by outsiders. There was no documented basis for these historic estimates.

The single big factor that will affect the Federal land acres in the future is Alaska land conveyance to Native and State as discussed in Step 4. It will take a long time to convey all 20 million acres to the Natives and the State. The current BLM Strategic Plan has established a 5-year goal to convey a total of about 2.6 million acres. At this rate of conveyance, by the year 2010, the total Federal mineral estate still can be called approximately 700 million acres. Unless sudden significant changes in Federal land ownerships occur, this figure should be good for next 10 years.

Indian Mineral Operations Responsibility

Responsibility / Authority

In addition to the Federal minerals responsibility described above, BLM is responsible for supervision of mineral operations on Indian trust lands. All minerals under these lands are leasable, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) issues mineral leases and mineral development agreements. Once leases/agreements are issued, BLM manages subsequent operations through completion of closures except the collection and disbursement of mineral revenues (royalties, rents and others) which are the responsibility of the Minerals Management Service (MMS).

BLM inherited USGS's Indian mineral operations responsibility in 1982 under Secretarial Order 3087 at the time of BLM - MMS onshore merger. The authority is based on the Act of March 3, 1909, as amended, the Act of May 11, 1938, as amended, and the Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982.

Geographic Scope and Acreage

The Indian trust lands shown in orange in the Map are Indian reservations identified in the same base map from USGS. A visual check of these Reservation boundaries with these on the map titled Indian Land Areas 1992, prepared by USGS, shows a nearly perfect match.

The total trust-land mineral acreage was obtained in 1999, from Mr. Larry Scrivner, Chief of Real Estate Services of BIA in Washington D.C. Among a total of about **56** million acres, 40 million acres are tribal lands and 16 million acres are allotted lands. This acreage figure includes

many trust- land tracts, mostly in California, Utah, Arizona and Eastern States, that are too small to show in the Map. It also includes the trust lands associated with many Indian Groups in Oklahoma, such as Five Civilized Tribes, which no longer have Reservations. Appendix 18, a table showing Indian trust land acres by geographic state, was from the BIA Washington Office.

It should be noted that the **56** million acres does not include the Osage Reservation shown in the Map. The Osage Tribe manages mineral resources in its Reservation. Neither does it include the non-trust lands within the Reservations boundaries. Thus, the size of all orange areas (Reservations) appears to be larger than 56 million acres.

There is only one small Reservation in Alaska. Nevertheless, there are about 1.1 million acres of allotted lands in Alaska which is included in the total trust-land acres. Future conveyances of Alaska Federal lands will have no effect on the trust-land acreage in Alaska.

Summary of Result

Through the data gathering, analyses, verification and validation as described above, a final set of estimated Federal and Indian surface and mineral estate acreage was established. They are tabulated by categories of lands and by BLM state. The lands categories consist of Federal Minerals, Federal Lands, Split Estate - Federal Mineral, BLM Public Lands and Indian Trust Minerals. The following Table 1 summarizes the result of the above effort. This table is also shown at the lower right corner of the Map for quick reference.

Federal Lands Off Limits to Minerals

Among approximately 700 million acres of Federal mineral estate that BLM is responsible, the level of work required differs depending upon its level of accessibility for mineral development on Federal lands. The group of Federal lands listed by agency in Table 2, are the first-class lands for which minerals have been withdrawn from entry, leasing and sale, except for valid existing rights. As of July 2000, the total acreage was estimated at **165** million acres. This figure is part of the first note on minerals shown on the Map. Appendix 19 contains information from which the acreage was estimated.

Federal Land with Restricted Access

The group of Federal lands listed by agency in Table 3, are the second-class lands for which mineral development activities are subject to Federal surface management agency (SMA) approval and, only if not in conflict with the land use designation. As of December 2000, the total acreage was estimated at 182 million acres. However, the acreage figure is not shown in the Map, because fluid nature of land designation. The remaining third-class lands, about 50% of the total 700 million acres are accessible, subject to environmental protection requirements such as lease stipulations and conditions of approval of the permittee's operating plan.

Estimated Acreage d/ **for Categories of Lands by BLM State** (in million acres)

State	Federal Minerals	Federal Lands	Split Estate-Fed. Mineral	BLM Public Lands	Indian Trust Minerals
AK	237.0	237.0	0.0	86.5	1.2
AZ	35.8	33.0	3.0	14.3	20.7 b/
CA	47.5	45.0	2.5	14.6	0.6
CO	29.0	24.1	5.2	8.3	0.8 c/
ES a/	40.0	40.0	0.3	1.0	2.3
ID	36.5	33.1	3.4	11.9	0.6
MT	37.8	26.1	11.7	8.0	5.5
ND	5.6	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.9
SD	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.3	5.0
NV	58.7	58.4	0.3	47.9	1.2
NM	36.0	26.5	9.5	13.4	8.4 b/
OK	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.1
TX	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
KS	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
OR	33.9	32.4	1.5	16.2	0.8
WA	12.5	12.2	0.3	0.4	2.6
UT	35.2	34.0	1.2	22.8	2.3 b/
WY	41.6	30.0	11.6	18.4	1.9
NE	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
HI	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	**699.7**	**643.2**	**58.4**	**264.1**	**56.0**

a/ BLM's Eastern States (ES) is responsible for federal minerals in the 31 states east of, or bordering on, the Mississippi River.
b/ Navajo and Hopi oil and gas in Arizona and Utah is managed by New Mexico.
c/ Ute Mountain Ute oil and gas in New Mexico is managed by Colorado.
d/ Estimated acreage were based on various sources of published and unpublished data.

Federal Land Acreage, by Agency, with Minerals Withdrawn from Entry, Leasing and Sale as of July 2000

Agency	Land Type (acres in million)	Total (million)
NPS	Total National Park Lands: 83.6 minus National Recreation Areas: 3.7	80.
FWS	Wilderness Preservation System: 20 Plus total ANWR - ANWR wilderness: 11	31.
FS	Wilderness Preservation System: 34.7 Plus National Recreation Areas: 2.6	37.3
BLM	Wilderness Preservation System: 5.3 Plus National Monuments as of July, 2000: 3 Plus National Conservation Areas: 1	9.3
BOR	Type 1 (reservoir) withdrawn lands: 5.7 Plus acquired land (2.2) open to minerals: 1.2	6.9
DOD	None out of 16 military withdrawn lands, 8 acquired lands and 10 COE withdrawn and acquired lands	0.
Grand Total		**165.**

Agency Personnel Contacted

NPS	Michael Walsh, Washington D.C.; Carol McCoy, Denver, CO
FWS	Barbara Wyman, Washington Office
FS	Bruce Ramsey, Washington Office
BLM	Lennie Eubanks and Jeff Jarvis, NLCS, Washington Office
BOR	Stanley Seigal, Denver, CO; Jeff McCracken, California
DOD	Dwight Hempel, BLM WO; Walt Rewinski, BLM ESO

Federal Land Acreage, by Agency, with Minerals Subject to Approval by SMA and, only if not in conflict with the Land Use Designation

Agency	Land Type (acres in million)	Total (million)
NPS	National Recreation Areas: 3.7	3.7
FWS	All Wildlife Refuges Except ANWR and Wilderness: 63 94 - 20 Wilderness - (19 ANWR - 8 ANWRWilderness)	63.
FS	Future Roadless Areas at FEIS: 58.5	58.5
BLM	Wilderness Study Areas: 17 ACEC's: 13 White Mt. (1.0) And Steese (1.2) of Alaska	32.2
BOR	Acquired land: 1	1.
DOD	All minus 10 COE withdrawn and acquired lands: 24 34 - 10	24.
Grand Total		**182.**

Departmental Manual

Effective Date: 5/4/00

Series: Delegation

Part 235: Bureau of Land Management

Chapter 1: General Program Delegation, Director, Bureau of Land Management

Originating Office: Bureau of Land Management

235 DM 1

1.1 **Delegation.**

A. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, is authorized, except as provided in 200 DM 1, to exercise the program authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management with respect to the management of the public domain and acquired lands, including all associated functions which relate thereto.

B. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management to execute conveyance of lands for airport purposes pursuant to Section 23(b) of the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 232; 49 U.S.C., 1723(b)), provided that such conveyances are also approved by the appropriate official of the Office of the Attorney General. In cases where a right of title was vested prior to June 30, 1970, conveyance may be executed pursuant to Section 16 of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 179; 49 U.S.C. 1115).

C. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management to carry out the purposes of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271, et seq.), and the National Trails System Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241, et seq.), relating to the selection and location of boundaries, property acquisition, development and administration of assigned components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and National Trails System. The Director also is authorized to make studies regarding additions to and evaluations of components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System where the majority of the segment flows across Bureau of Land Management administered lands. This authority will be exercised in accordance with the provisions of 710 DM 1.

D. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management regarding the administration of the Lower Colorado River Land Use Plan as described in 613 DM 1.

E. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management for administering the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act (85 Stat. 649; 16 U.S.C. 1331-1340), including the enforcement authority specified in Section 8(b) of the Act.

F. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management under Executive Order 10950, relating to the approval of selections by the State of Alaska of public lands lying north and west of the National Defense Withdrawal Line.

G. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92-203, 85 Stat. 688), as amended, including authority to sign and execute easement

agreements between the Department and the Alaska Native Corporations. This authority does not include authority granted to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs under 209 DM 8.

H. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management as provided in Public Law 95-465, 92 Stat. 1279, and as may be provided in future appropriations acts, to make payments, not to exceed the statutory limit, for information or evidence concerning violation of laws administered by the Bureau of Land Management and for miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities of the Bureau of Land Management.

I. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management for administering Section 1 and Section 3 of the Act of October 20, 1976, as amended (90 Stat. 2662, as amended; 31 U.S.C. 1601).

J. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management for Federal lands review on any land, including mineral interests, owned by the United States without regard to how the United States acquired ownership of the land and without regard to the agency having responsibility for management thereof. This Federal lands review is to determine if any areas are unsuitable for all or certain types of surface coal mining operations pursuant to Section 522(b) and to designate lands unsuitable for noncoal mining pursuant to Section 601 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. The statement of policy published in 43 FR 57662, December 8, 1978, Divisions of Functions and Responsibilities Concerning Management of Federal Coal Between the Office of Surface Mining, the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Land Management, further defines responsibilities in this matter. This delegation includes authority to redelegate the Federal lands review responsibility to other Federal surface management agencies.

K. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management for administering operations on oil and gas, geothermal, and other mineral leases on Federal and Indian lands under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended and supplemented (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.); Section 402, Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (60 Stat. 1099); the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, as amended (30 U.S.C. 351-359); the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001-1025); the Indian Allotted Lands Leasing Act (25 U.S.C. 396); the Tribal Lands Leasing Act (25 U.S.C. 396a); Right of Way Leasing Act of 1930 (30 U.S.C. 301-306); NPR-A leasing authority in the Appropriations Act of 1981 (94 Stat. 2964); Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 2447); and other authorities under which the Bureau of Land Management issues mineral leases.

L. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management under 43 U.S.C. 31 with respect to the mineral leasing laws for classification and evaluation of Federal lands for leasable minerals and the modification or revocation of such classifications or evaluations.

M. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management under Section 503 of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (NGPA), Public Law 95-621, to make determinations for natural gas produced on Federal lands and Indian allotted and tribal lands (except for the Osage Reservation, Osage County, Oklahoma). Determinations shall be made in accordance with Section 503(c) and related sections of the NGPA, including the following natural gas categories, subject to application by Federal lease operators: new onshore wells, new onshore reservoirs, new onshore production wells, high-cost natural gas and stripper well natural gas.

N. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management to recommend the classification of public domain lands as power sites valuable for power purposes and the modification or revocation of such classifications.

O. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management under Executive Order 10752 for the execution of all of the powers and

functions vested in the President by the Act of February 22, 1935, 49 Stat. 30, entitled " An Act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in petroleum and its products by prohibiting the shipment in such commerce of petroleum and its products produced in violation of State law, and for other purposes," as amended (15 U.S.C. 715 et seq.), except those vested in the President by Section 4 of the Act (15 U.S.C. 715c).

P. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998 (Public Law 105-263), with the exception of the expenditure of amounts deposited in the special account for purposes described in section 4(e)(3)(A)(i-iv) before review and approval by the Secretary of the Interior.

Q. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, may exercise the authority of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management under the Helium Act as amended by the Helium Privatization Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 167 et seq.) to enter into agreements with private parties for the recovery and disposal of helium on Federal lands; to store, transport and sell crude helium; and to otherwise manage the Federal Helium Program subject to the limitations in 50 U.S.C. 167.

1.2 **Limitation.**

A. The following authorities are not delegated in the general authorities listed in 235 DM 1.1:

(1) Any act not in accordance with the general policies, procedures, or regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) Any action to be taken with the approval or concurrence of the President or the head of any department or independent agency of the Government other than:

(a) A conveyance of land for airport purposes noted in 235 DM 1.lB above;

(b) The authority relating to the approval of selections by the State of Alaska noted in 235 DM 1.1 F above, and

(c) Any action to terminate a withdrawal taken pursuant to Section 204(l) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713).

(3) The authority to issue, revoke, modify, or extend withdrawals or reservations of public domain lands.

(4) The approval of oil and gas leases on lands within wildlife refuges unless prior authorization is obtained from the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) The appointment of members to the Coos Bay Wagon Road Appraisal Committee.

(6) The issuance of orders pursuant to 43 CFR 2801.1-5(m), requiring discontinuance without liability or expense to the United States of the use of a right-of-way for the purpose granted.

(7) Any functional assignments or delegations of other bureaus or offices of the Department as provided in the regulations, directives, or orders of the Secretary of the Interior.

(8) The authority to enforce the conditions and provisions of the Act of December 19, 1913; 38 Stat. 242, Chapter 4 (Raker Act), for those parts of right-of-way grants within Yosemite National Park.

(9) The authority for royalty and mineral revenue management on oil and gas, geothermal, and other mineral leases (except helium) on Federal and Indian lands, including collection and distribution of receipts.

(10) The authority to approve regional coal leasing schedules and regional coal leasing levels.

(11) The authority in Public Law 105-263, the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998, excludes the expenditure of amounts deposited in the special account for purposes described in section 4(e)(3)(A)(i-iv) before review and approval by the Secretary of the Interior.

5/4/00 #3303

Replaces 12/9/99 #3291

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Department of the Interior

Departmental Manual

Effective Date: 12/13/99

Series: Organization

Part 135: Bureau of Land Management

Chapter 1: Authorities, Mission, and Goals

Originating Office: Bureau of Land Management

135 DM 1

1.1 **Establishment and Authorities**. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was established on July 16, 1946, through the consolidation of the General Land Office (created in 1812) and the Grazing Service (formed in 1934). This was in accordance with the provisions of Sections 402 and 403 of the President's Reorganization Plan 3 of 1946 (60 Stat. 1097).

A. **Statutory and Delegated Authorities.**

(1) **Significant Statutes**. Numerous laws provide authority or direction for BLM's programs and policies. The statutes identified in the following subsections are considered to be the most significant statutes affecting the BLM.

(a) **General Authority**. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) is the basic authority for BLM activities. It establishes the principle that public lands be retained in Federal ownership and provides for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of the public lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. The Act defines the term "public lands" to mean lands and interests in lands administered by the Secretary of the Interior, through the BLM, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership. Public lands do not include lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf and lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

(b) **Environmental Protection and Enhancement**. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) is the basic national charter for protection of the environment. It is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on an understanding of environmental consequences, and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment.

(c) **Principal Management Authorities.**

(i) Management of the public rangelands was first authorized by the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315-315r), commonly known as the Taylor Grazing Act. The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) expands and amplifies the provisions of the FLPMA relating to the management of public lands for multiple uses.

(ii) Revested lands of the Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands that are classified as timberlands or as power sites that are valuable for timber are managed under the authority of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181a-1181j), commonly known as the Oregon and California Grant Lands Act.

(iii) Public lands in Alaska are managed under the authorities of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

(iv) Other authorities for the management of the public lands and their resources include the Act of June 14, 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.), commonly known as the Recreation and Public Purposes Act; the Wilderness Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.); the National Trails System Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.); the Endangered Species Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); the Clean Air Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.); the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.); the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.); the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1331-1340); the Desert Land Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 231, 321-323, 325, 327-329); and the Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.). General and financial management functions and practices are governed by the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (31 U.S.C. 901 et seq.). Additionally, BLM administers the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 6901-6907 which directs the Secretary to make payments each fiscal year to certain units of local Government under the "payments in lieu of taxes" program. Acquisition of goods and services and management of property are governed by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 471); and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 401).

(v) The Act of May 10, 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 21 et seq.), commonly known as the Mining Law of 1872, is the foundation of the existing system for acquiring rights in public mineral lands, and is solely applicable to "locatable" minerals. The primary authority for the management of "leasable" minerals is the Mineral Lands Leasing Act, also known as the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.). Among the laws affecting the exploration and development of leasable minerals are the Act of July 31, 1947, as amended (30 U.S.C. 601 et seq.); the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.); the Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981 (30 U.S.C. 181); the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, as amended (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.); the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, as amended (30 U.S.C. 1001-1027); the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, as amended (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.); the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226 et seq.).

(vi) Other major statutes affecting the management of mineral resources by BLM include the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a); the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.); the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.); and The Helium Act, as amended by the Helium Privatization Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C.167et. seq.). Industry operations on Indian (except Osage) lands under mineral leases and mineral agreements are administered under the authority of the Indian Allotted Lands Leasing Act (25 U.S.C. 396), the Tribal Lands Leasing Act (25 U.S.C. 396a - 398), and the Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982 (25 U.S.C. 2101 et seq).

(vii) Statutes affecting the BLM uniform program include the Federal Employees Uniform Act of 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 5901 et seq.); and the Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966, (5 U.S.C. 5902 et seq.).

(viii) Statutes that require protection of public health and safety and require BLM involvement in handling hazardous materials on the public lands are the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9601), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901); and several other laws dealing with air and water quality.

(ix) The principal authorities providing for survey and resurvey of the public lands are contained in 43 U.S.C., Sections 2, 52, 751, 752, 753, 757, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 766, 770, 772, 773, and 774.

(2) **Delegation of Authority**. The authority of the Director, BLM, as delegated by the Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management (AS-LM), is set forth in part 235 of the Departmental Manual. The authority of subordinate officials, officers, and employees of BLM as redelegated by the Director, BLM, is set forth in the BLM Manual.

B. **Historical Development**. The public domain of the United States had its beginning in the early years of our country when the 13 original States ceded some 237 million acres of undeveloped land to the Federal Government. Subsequent acquisitions through the Louisiana Purchase, the Spanish Cession, the Oregon Compromise, the Mexican Cession, the Texas Annexation, the Gadsden Purchase, and the Alaska Purchase expanded the original public domain to more than 1.8 billion acres.

Historically, the public domain was used to encourage the settlement and development of vast unpopulated and unimproved areas, particularly in the Western United States. The great movement of the population toward the West which began late in the 18th century increased the needs and demands for land. The policy of unrestricted disposal of the public domain, in effect until the early part of this century, led to all but approximately 33 percent of the land area of the United States being transferred to private ownership.

The General Land Office was created in 1812 to survey and dispose of the public lands. This new agency was placed in the Treasury Department due to its anticipated high revenue collection. In 1849, the General Land Office was transferred to the newly established Department of the Interior (DOI). In 1934, the Grazing Service was established in the DOI to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development of public grazing lands as authorized by the Taylor Grazing Act. In 1946, the General Land Office and the Grazing Service were consolidated to form the BLM and, in addition, given the responsibilities for administration of the Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C Lands) in western Oregon and for certain programs in the Territory of Alaska. Since that time, enactment of many additional laws has expanded the BLM's mission to encompass the management of a wide variety of both surface and subsurface resources in Federal ownership. In 1976, the FLPMA consolidated and established policy for the management of the public lands and restated the mission of the BLM. In 1983, onshore mineral leasing functions were transferred from the Minerals Management Service (MMS) to the BLM. In 1996, the Federal Helium Program was transferred from the Bureau of Mines to the BLM.

The BLM presently manages the surface and mineral resources of some 270 million acres of lands remaining in Federal ownership as the legacy of the original public domain. These are the "public lands" as we know them today, and encompass about one-eighth the total land area of the United States. In addition, the BLM is responsible for managing the Federally owned mineral resources underlying another 300 million acres of other Federally managed lands and privately owned surface estate.

1.2 **Mission and Goals**. The mission of the BLM is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. Pursuant to this mission, the goals of the BLM (articulated in the Corporate Agenda) are to restore and maintain the health of the land; serve current and future publics and encourage sound use practices; promote collaborative leadership and foster more inclusive decisions and better accountability; improve the way the BLM does business; and recruit, develop, and retain a quality and diverse work force.

1.3 **Products and Services**. In carrying out its mission, the BLM provides a wide variety of products and services for its customers and stakeholders, including healthy, productive lands; opportunities for a wide variety of commercial activities; opportunities for recreation and leisure activities; preservation of significant cultural and natural features; land resource and title information; public health, safety and resource protection; technical and economic assistance; and internal support. The BLM will work in collaboration with others, including, but not limited to, public land users; adjacent landowners; universities; State, Tribal, and local governments; and other federal agencies to accomplish its objectives in these product lines.

In providing efficient and effective services to the public, the BLM uses quality principles and tools to meet customer/public needs within the capabilities and resources of the BLM. The decisions of the BLM and the daily activities of its employees reflect a dedicated professional attitude toward the management

responsibilities of the BLM, sincere concern to serve the public in the best manner possible, and commitment to continuously improve the work processes of the BLM.

The primary objectives in each of the BLM's product lines are as follows:

A. **Healthy, productive lands**. By statute, the BLM is required to maintain the health and productivity of the public lands. To do this, the BLM must have access to sound scientific and technical information, especially information that helps clarify relationships among components of the natural environment and between the natural environment and human needs. The BLM assesses and monitors resource conditions and trends, and uses the best land management practices to either maintain or improve the health of the land.

B. **Opportunities for a wide variety of commercial activities**. The BLM provides for a wide variety of commercial activities on the public lands, including, but not limited to, grazing livestock, harvesting timber, mining coal and other minerals, producing oil and gas, transmitting electricity, filming movies, and outfitting hunting and fishing trips. While procedures vary somewhat from commodity to commodity, the BLM generally authorizes these commercial activities through contractual agreements with private parties and inspects ongoing operations to ensure that they are in compliance with contract terms. Where legally permitted, the BLM charges for these commercial opportunities and requires operators to rehabilitate environmental disturbances. The resulting revenue either goes to the U.S. Treasury or is shared with State and local governments.

C. **Opportunities for recreation and leisure activities**. The public lands provide numerous resource-dependent recreation opportunities. The BLM highlights management of special areas and focuses its recreation emphasis on resource-dependent opportunities. The BLM offers the public the opportunity to choose how to spend leisure time on public lands within the constraints of maintaining healthy ecosystems, resolving user conflicts, and providing for public health and visitor safety. The BLM customizes the management of each local area according to its own unique resource attributes and situations. The BLM envisions that most recreation-related development on the public lands will be for protecting resource values and serving as staging areas for resource-based recreational activity.

D. **Preservation of significant cultural and natural features**. The Federal Government has a statutory, administrative, and ethical responsibility to conserve and ensure the protection of nationally important cultural and natural features. The BLM's long-term management mission is to provide the opportunity for a diverse public to use, share, and appreciate these significant cultural and natural resources while protecting and conserving them for future generations.

E. **Land resource and title information**. The BLM provides public lands resource and land title data; and realty, ownership, land use, and cadastral (land boundary) survey records and information to the general public, industry, and State, local and other Federal agencies. The BLM currently accomplishes these objectives through the operation, maintenance, and modernization of the public lands survey system and other data bases covering public land resources. Boundaries of Federal lands and ownership interests are delineated on the ground and described in the official records of the United States (maintained by the BLM) as determined by a cadastral survey, before the BLM issues a land patent or in some cases before authorizing various types of resource use actions.

F. **Public health, safety, and resource protection**. The BLM provides safe facilities and conditions for visitors, users, and employees while using public lands. The BLM is responsible for protecting the public lands from illegal dumping of hazardous materials, theft, or damage of Federal property, public misuse of material resources, and negligent activities that cause resource damage. Principal activities associated with health and safety include fire protection, law enforcement, criminal investigation, facility maintenance, hazardous materials management, site remediation, and emergency assistance to visitors.

G. **Technical and economic assistance**. The BLM provides State and local governments and Native American entities with technical and economic assistance in a cost effective and productive manner when authorized by law. This is accomplished through providing funding and/or technical assistance and

training in areas in which the BLM has been given special responsibility by statute, such as Payments In-Lieu of Taxes to counties and special program assistance provided to Alaska Natives and other Native Americans.

H. **Internal support**. The BLM strives to implement public land laws and carry out its mission and goals using the most cost-efficient and effective business practices possible. The BLM is implementing strategic plans, a continuous improvement process, and other management practices in order to provide consistent national direction for these services, and is implementing the Government Performance and Results Act requirements to plan, assess, and evaluate the BLM's effectiveness.

12/13/99 #3292

Replaces 5/3/96 #3064

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Appendix 2. Reported Acreage
Problem Identification: All States

State	Fed. Mineral ac (million)- Pub Rewards	Private Surf- Fed. Mineral ac (million)	Fed. Lands ac (million)- Pub Rewards	Fed. Lands ac (million) PLS 1994	Fed. Lands ac (million) PLS 1998
AK	245.	0.0	245.	242.8	171.8
AZ	17.5	3.3	14.2	32.5	31.3
CA	47.	3.1	43.9	47.0	44.8
CO	27.	7.3	19.7	24.1	24.1
ES	39.7	0.3	39.4	45.1	34.3
ID	37.	2.2	34.8	33.0	33.0
MT	37.8	14.5	23.3	26.0	25.5
ND	5.6	6.0	?	1.8	1.4
SD	3.7	2.2	1.5	2.7	2.6
NV	57.1	0.3	56.8	58.3	56.1
NM	41.1	11.5	29.6	26.5	26.2
OK	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.7
TX	3.6	0.0	3.6	2.4	2.0
KS	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.3
OR	35.9	2.1	33.8	36.9	31.8
WA	11.6	0.4	11.2	11.5	11.9
UT	32.5	1.5	31.0	33.8	33.9
WY	30.	15.2	14.8	31.0	30.9
NE	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5
Total	674.8	69.9	605.3	657.3	563.1

Appendix 3. Historic Data
Problem Identification: Alaska

Comparison of Federal-Total, BLM-Public, BLM-Alaska, Federal -Alaska Land Acreage
(in million acres)

FY, PLS	Fed.-Total	BLM-Public	BLM-Alaska	Fed.-Alaska	Fed / AK, %
1999	655	264	87	248	
1998	563 (656--corrected) *	264	87	172 (248-corrected)	47 %
1997	549 (651--corrected) *	264	87	167 (243-corrected)	
1996	657	264	87	243	67 %
1995	657	264	88	243	
1994	657	267	88	243	
1993	649	268	89	248	68 %
1992	650	268	90	248	
1991	662	269	90	248	
1990	662	272	92	248	
1989	688	270	93	296	81 %

* Corrections were made by Ms. Carol Anadale of GSA. See Appendix 4.

Appendix 4. GSA's Corrections
PLS 1998 and PLS 1997

GSA

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENTWIDE POLICY
OFFICE OF REAL PROPERTY

TO: Sie Ling Chiang

OFFICE: BLM

OFFICE NUMBER:

FAX NUMBER: 202-452-7734

No. of Pages (including cover sheet): 3

FROM: Carol Anadale

OFFICE TELEPHONE: 202-208-2970

FAX TELEPHONE:

Per our Conversation.

To: Tamtino, Tony
cc: bsimpson@seta.com, McFadden-Wallace, Dee
Priority: Normal
Receipt requested
Subject: 1166 data from FWS

Tony,
I have been looking over the 1166 data for Department of Interior land. It looks like National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management are pretty much in line with what they are reporting on their own land publications and what they send to 1166 Worldwide. NPS is the closest and BLM is somewhat off, but I believe that they just need to update a few installations. It is Fish and Wildlife Service which has the biggest difference. I spoke to Thomas Hawkins at FWS this afternoon about the system they are using to report for the 1166. He uses a D Base program and produces an ASCII file for SETA. He has land data in his D Base file, and his printout, but that land is not on the Worldwide file SETA sent to me the other day. There must be a field with the incorrect length in his file, so that the data is not transferring to Worldwide.

I would like to have someone at SETA look at the Fish and Wildlife Service diskette to see what is wrong with his file format so this does not happen again in FY 1998.

I would like to send an answer to Congressional Research Service letting them know that the Fish and Wildlife land publication, "Annual Report of Lands Under Control of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service as of September 30, 1997" is correct and the data did not transfer to Worldwide correctly. And say that we are having SETA correct the problem.

The numbers look like this:

FY 1994 GSA 1166 676,615,420 acres
(the year we believe is correct, per CRS)

FY 1997 GSA 1166 563,081,190 acres
FWS report for '97 92,873,832 acres
Total combined 655,955,022 acres for PLS 1998

This is a rough estimate of what is missing, but I believe that the majority of the missing land is in the FWS data base and that if we can get that fixed, our 1166 report for the Department of Interior will be essentially correct.

Carol

Date: 7/30/98
Sender: Carol Anadale
To: chvincent@crs.loc.gov
Priority: Normal
Receipt requested
Subject: Review of Worldwide land entries

Carol
I have finished my review of the land data for the Department of Interior in the Worldwide report. I found that the National Park Service report was very close to its Worldwide Inventory print out. The Bureau of Land Management was a little different, but their inventory looks like it just needs a refining. I found very little land data in the Fish and Wildlife Service Worldwide Inventory print out. I called and spoke to the person who sends in the information to GSA, and he says he uses a D Base program and sends the file in ASCII. I am having SETA review the file he sent to identify the error in his file so that we can send him a corrected file format for FY 1998. I will review the FY 1998 submission from the DOI bureaus to make sure we don't have the same problem with the next report. Thank you for bringing this to our attention.
Please call if you have any questions.
Carol
202-208-2970

<carol.anadale@gsa.gov> on 07/14/2000 09:55:38 AM

To: sieling_chiang@blm.gov
cc:

Subject: 1997 corrected acreage

I have found that the Fish and Wildlife Service had 87,882,309.4 acres instead of 288,049.2 as reported in the Summary Real Property Owned by the United States Throughout the World.
This will change the total owned acreage from 563,230,647.4 to 650,824,927.6 acres. For PLS 1997.

I hope this will answer your questions on the incorrect data in the summary reports.
Carol

Alaska Lands	365,481,600	100%		Date: November 21, 2000	
				compiled by: Dick Bouts & Sie Ling Chiang	
BLM TOTAL	85,200,000				
NPS Total	51,800,000				
FWS Total	77,000,000				
USFS Total	20,900,000				
Military WD *	2,100,000				
Total Federal Lands	237,000,000	65%			
State of Alaska Total Entitlement	104,600,000				
Land patented to State	41,600,000				
Tentatively Approved to State	48,600,000				
Total Conveyed	90,200,000	24%			
Entitlement yet to receive	14,400,000				
Native Total Entitlement	44,000,000				
Land patented to Natives	15,500,000			Acres	in millions
Interim conveyance to Natives	21,600,000				
Total Conveyed	37,100,000	10%		Federal Total	237
				Total Transferred to State	90
Entitlement yet to receive	6,900,000			Total Transferred to Natives	37
				Native Allotments	1
				Private Land	1
Total Native Allotments	1,600,000	0.4%			
Total Private Land	1,000,000	0.3%		Total Acres in Alaska	366

* On military lands BLM retains management of surface and subsurface resources and are depicted in yellow on the map.
Acreage of military lands are included with " Other Federal Lands - Minerals".

Appendix 6. Split Estate - Fed. Mineral
Andrew Senti's Report

FAX FROM THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
COLORADO STATE OFFICE
RESOURCE SERVICES

FAX NO. 303-239-3799

TO	ORGANIZATION	FAX NUMBER
Sielang Chiang	BLM Washington Office	202-452-7734
PAGES TO FOLLOW:		

FROM:	Andrew J. Senti, Realty Specialist, Colorado State Office
OFFICE:	CO-935
TELEPHONE:	303-239-3713
COMMENTS:	SUMMARY OF ACRES OF MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES IN PATENTS ISSUED BY THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE AND THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT 1910 through 1999. COMPILED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE AND THE ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORTS OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.

Dated: July 12, 2000

FEDERAL MINERALS UNDER NON-FEDERAL SURFACE
1910-1999

AUG 3 2000

Reserved Minerals	Acres
All minerals Stock Raising Homestead Act	33,626,607
All minerals reserved under other than SRHA	12,223,522
Coal only	11,028,133
Coal, Oil & Gas	37,560
O&G only	2,492,998
O, G, Potassium, sodium	11,722
O, G, Shale, nitrogen	1,317
O, G, phosphate	1,100
Oil, Gas, other minerals	1,062,203
Potassium, sodium	480
Phosphate	8,831
Potash	1,677
Miscellaneous minerals & combinations	361,582
Various minerals (probably minerals under 1914 Act. This category was used for several years in the 1915-1925 period in the Commissioner's annual reports to the Secretary)	1,939,711
Total Acreage	62,797,443
less adjustment for supplemental patents issued by General Land Office to remove coal reservation in agricultural patents as authorized by the Act of 4/14/1914 (38 Stat. 336)	1,701,263
	61,096,180 acres

AUG 3 2000

Annual Statistical Report - FY 1999

Table 3-2 of the FY-1999 reported acreages of minerals reserved to the United States in patents issued under a wide range of public land laws are not supported by the tables and narratives contained in the annual reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary (1910-1946) and the annual statistical report of the Bureau of Land Management (1947-1999).

Of particular concern is footnote /c/ as this is not correct, having improperly incorporated information from Table 20 (1983 Annual Statistical Report or comparable tables from preceding or following years. Table 20 (1983 ASR) relates to stock raising homestead entries on public land; it does not address whether those entries ever proceeded to patent. As with entries under other agricultural land laws there was a high rate of failure of these entries and only an estimated 50 percent ever fulfilled the requirements to receive a patent.

Patents under the stockraising homestead act were tracked separately from patents under other laws from the beginning (1919 when the first SRH patents were isssued) through at least 1957 in the annual report of the Commissioner of the GLO or the ASR of the BLM; these reports fully support the 33,626,607 acres actually patented under the Act. This acreage is included in the "All Minerals Reserved" column of Table 3-2 of the FY-1999 ASR..

The Table 3-2 note with respect to incomplete records prior to 1949 is probably incorrect as each of the years following congressional authorization to reserve certain mineral or classes of minerals is traceable in narrative or tables in the reports of the Commissioner, GLO to the Secretary. Prior to 1965 when authority to issue patents was delegated to the BLM State Offices, patent issuance was centralized in the Patent Section of the Washington Office which afforded a single source of statistics about minerals reserved in patents.

Copies of pertinent tables or narrative from this period, and continuing to 1999, are attached, along with a summary.

From review of these documents, it appears that downward adjustment of the reported acreages of patents reserving coal is warranted as follows:

Coal Reserved in Agricultural Patents

Beginning in about 1910, coal was reserved in many agricultural patents; the Act of April 14, 1914, (38 Stat. 336) (GLO Circular 327 (6/3/1914) authorized the issuance of supplemental patents where, after issuance of the agricultural patent, the land was classified as noncoal. The numbers and acreages of these supplemental patents was tracked in the Commissioners reports as follows, but it does not appear that any adjustment was made in any tables to reflect this acreage that no longer was subject to a reservation of coal.

Year	Supplemental Patents issued To remove coal reservation	Acres
1915	1,175	188,000
1916	2,360	377,600
1917	2,528	404,480
1918	208	30,607
1919	2,054	328,081
1920	158	22,269
1921	31	1,263
1922	120	11,490
1923	256	50,184
1924	239	40,045
1925	689	174,552
1926	80	15,572
1927	20	3,200
1928	336	53,760
1929	1	160
		1,701,263

Note: Total acreages of supplemental patents issued were not listed in some of the Commissioner's reports; an average patent contained approximately 160 acres X number of patents issued = estimated acreage for the year.

A similar situation existed for fissionable minerals, the reservation of which was initiated in 1946 as required by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, and continuing until repeal of the Act in 1954 (42 U.S.C. sec. 1805(b) and automatic removal of the reservation from previously issued patents. Downward adjustment of the reserved minerals acreage as a result of this was made in Table 13 of the Annual Statistical Report for FY 1954.

Other Adjustments

Even with downward adjustment of the reserved minerals acreages to reflect the supplemental patents removing the coal reservation, the total figure for reserved minerals is probably high, as no tables have been maintained in the Annual Statistical Report to permit accounting for reuniting of surface and mineral estates when non-federal surface overlying previously reserved mineral estate is returned to federal ownership via land exchanges and land acquisitions. Ready availability of this information would vary among states.

Footnote: This compilation of reserved federal minerals does not contain downward adjustment for the following situations:

Land exchanges (both Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service) often involve reuniting of surface and mineral estates as in, say, a stockraising homestead patent where all minerals were reserved to the United States. Subsequently, the surface estate is returned to the United States, thereby reuniting the two estates. In the Annual Statistical Report tables, the reconveyed acreage added to Bureau of Land Management jurisdiction is included with public lands under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and the minerals lose their identity as "reserved"and continue as public domain minerals but there is not a table from which the formerly "reserved" mineral acreage can be subtracted to give a true acreage of federal minerals yet remaining under non-federal surface.

The same situation can occur where surface estate overlying mineral estate formerly reserved when title to the surface left the United States is returned through purchase by the United States, usually with Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys, or by donation from a non-federal entity.

Likewise, in the Annual Statistical Report, there is not a table that specifically identifies the acreages returned to the United States as to surface only, with the mineral estate reserved by the exchange proponent, or the owner (as in purchases) or held by third parties, and therefore not available for reconveyance to the United States.

Over a period of 10-20 years, the aggregate acreages involved in the above situations can be substantial but there is no ready way to accurately determine the amount of acreage involved in the past except by case-by-case review of the transactions. It is further complicated by the fact that many transactions affect only specific minerals rather than the entire mineral estate.

Appendix 7. Work Sheet - Summary
Federal Mineral Estate

I - II = III

State	Fed. Mineral ac (million)- Pub Rewards	Private Surf- Fed. Mineral ac (million)	Fed. Lands ac (million)- Pub Rewards	Fed. Lands ac (million) PLS 1994	Fed. Lands ac (million) PLS 1998
AK	245.	0.0	245.	242.8	
AZ	17.5	3.3	14.2	32.5	31.3
CA	47.	3.1	43.9	47.0	44.8
CO	27.	7.3	19.7	24.1	24.1
ES	39.7	0.3	39.4	45.1	34.3
ID	37.	3.5	34.8	33.0	33.0
MT	37.8	14.5	23.3	26.0	25.5
ND	5.6	6.0	-0.4(?)	1.8	1.4
SD	3.7	2.2	1.5	2.7	2.6
NV	57.1	0.3	56.8	58.3	56.1
NM	41.1	9.5	29.6	26.5	26.2
OK	1.7	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.7
TX	3.6	0.0	3.6	2.4	2.0
KS	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.3
OR	35.9	2.1	33.8	36.9	31.8
WA	11.6	0.4	11.2	11.5	11.9
UT	32.5	1.5	31.0	33.8	33.9
WY	30.	15.2	14.8	31.0	30.9
NE	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5
Total	674.8	69.9	664.9 (665.3)	657.3	563.1
		61. (58-60)			
		Offshore land			

Wy 11,369,000 : Rob Robertson 6193

20 million ac. to be conveyed in Alaska in the future.

Fed. Lands
59% of Alaska = 365.5 x 0.65
= 237.6 million ac.

Appendix 8. Final Fed. Mineral Acreage
State Acreage and State Contacts

State	Federal Minerals ac(million)	State Contacts and Notes for the State
AK	237.	Dick Bouts (WO) and See App. 5.
AZ	35.8	Al Burch. See App. 9. All Fed. lands now included.
CA	47.5	Silva Lavonia 45+2.5 or 44.5+ 3.0 Telephone communication
CO	29.	Andrew Senti. See App. 10.
ES	40.	Walt Rewinski. See App. 11.
ID	36.5	Peter Oberlindacher. See App. 12- -Memo from IDSO
MT	37.8	John Bown and Jay Spellman. See App. 13.
ND	5.6	Douglas Burger and Jay Spellman. See App. 13.
SD	3.7	Douglas Burger and Jay Spellman. See App. 13.
NV	58.7	Larry Steward. Telephone communication
NM	36.0	Bob Armstrong and J. W. Whitney. RMP data. See App. 14.
OK	2.3	J.W. Whitney. Oklahoma RMP/ROD&Plan. App. 14
TX	4.5	J.W. Whitney. Texas RMP/ROD&Plan. App. 14
KS	0.8	J.W. Whitney. Kansas RMP/ROD&Plan. App. 14.
OR	33.9	Pamela Chappel, and Rober DeViney. App. 15
WA	12.5	12.1 +0.4 appears reliable.
UT	35.2	Angela William, Joe Incardini and Roger Zortman App. 16.
WY	41.6	Rob Coleman. See App. 17.
NE	0.7	Appears reasonable.
HI	0.6	
Total	699.7	

Al Burch
06/07/2000 05:00 PM

To: Sieling Chiang/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM
cc: Maria Roberts/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Al Burch/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Bill Coulloudon/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Bill Grossi/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Gina Ramos/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jim Renthal/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, John Anderson/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Kelly Grissom/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Ron Hooper/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Ted Cordery/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Byard Kershaw/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Carol Kershaw/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jason Powell/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Paul Buff/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Ralph Costa/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Lin Fehlmann/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, MarLynn Spears/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jeff Simms/TFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Al Burch/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Art Smith/KFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Becky Hammond/ASFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Bill Auby/TFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Byard Kershaw/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Camille Champion/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Don Zoss/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jason Powell/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jeff Garrett/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Larry Thrasher/SFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Michael Horn/NTC/BLM/DOI@BLM, Paul Buff/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Ralph Costa/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Steve Fechner/NTC/BLM/DOI@BLM, Thomas Zale/YFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Thomas Murrellwright/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, David Fanning/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Al Burch/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Art Smith/KFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Becky Hammond/ASFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Bill Auby/TFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Bill Childress/TFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Byard Kershaw/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Camille Champion/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Dave Daniels/YFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Don Zoss/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Gary Rowell/YFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jason Powell/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jeff Garrett/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jim Hutchison/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Ken Shurtz/ASFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Larry Thrasher/SFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, MarLynn Spears/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Michael Horn/NTC/BLM/DOI@BLM, Paul Buff/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Ralph Costa/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Shela McFarlin/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Steve Fechner/NTC/BLM/DOI@BLM, Thomas Zale/YFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Tony Herrell/TFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Thomas Murrellwright/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, David Fanning/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Joanie Losacco/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Mike Ferguson/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Dave T Wilson/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM

Subject: Subsurface Estate Acreage Estimate - AZ

This is to document our 6-1-00 conversation concerning reports of federal administered subsurface acreage (mineral estate) for AZ. We understand that you are trying to estimate the amount of total subsurface estate administered by AZ BLM, and for which AZ BLM maintains records, so you can assure that all the BLM states are reporting the acreage consistently. Reporting the acreage as accurately as possible and consistently relates to the "BLM story" and may have budget implications.

As you pointed out, the 1994 Public Land Statistics showed 32.5 million acres of surface estate administered by federal agencies in AZ, not including tribal lands. Similarly, the 1998 and 1999 versions showed 31.3 and 33.1 million acres respectively. We understand these estimates included only surface acreage.

Also, you pointed out that the 1999 Public Rewards from Public Lands publication shows that the BLM in AZ administers 14.2 million acres of surface estate and 17.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate. These numbers reflected only the surface and subsurface estate that BLM manages directly. That is, for subsurface estate, those lands in which we administer the entire subsurface estate, typically locatable, salable and leasable minerals. We know that some of the surface estate that we manage directly is underlain by subsurface estate owned by nonfederal entities, e.g., the State of AZ. However, we estimate

that this amounts to no more than a couple hundred thousand acres....much less than 1 million acres. Consequently, we consider the difference of 17.5 minus 14.2 = 3.3 million acres to be a reasonable estimate of subsurface acreage that we directly administer subsurface estate but not the surface estate. Rounded, this split estate amounts to about 3 million acres.

Since AZ BLM maintains the records of all mining claims and leasable minerals for other federal agencies and we frequently respond to inquiries from the public and other agencies, even on withdrawn lands, we actually have a hand in the administration of subsurface estate on all federally managed lands. We have not compiled reports of split estate for other agencies, so we have no way of currently knowing how much split estate exists in withdrawn lands or other agency lands. Our best guess would be to assume that reported surface acreage for other agencies is about the same as subsurface acreage. The total BLM surface and other federal agency surface (not including tribal lands) in AZ amounted to about 33 million acres in 1999.

Therefore, our best estimate of the subsurface acreage, for which we have a hand in administration, would be 33 million plus the 3 million (BLM split estate that we know about) or about 36 million acres.

We have been asked repeatedly for accurate numbers regarding both surface and subsurface estate. I will talk with the managers about including in our work and budget plans an effort to compile data into a spatial database so we will have better estimates.

In the meantime, if other BLM states are reporting subsurface acreage to include all acreage in which we have a hand in administration, to be consistent, please use the 36 million acre estimate.

If you have any questions, please give me a call @ 602-417-9221. Thanx for your help.

Sieling Chiang
06/09/2000 03:10 PM

To: ADGMS300, ,
cc: Al Burch/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI, Rob Coleman/WYSO/WY/BLM/DOI, Walt Rewinski/ESO/ES/BLM/DOI,
Subject: Subsurface Estate Acreage Estimate - AZ

This is Mr. Al Burch's contribution to clarify and correct the Arizona's total Federal mineral acres published in Public Rewards,1999, as I mentioned in my previous e-mail to you.

---------- Forwarded by Sieling Chiang/WO/BLM/DOI on 06/09/2000 03:09 PM ----------

Al Burch
06/07/2000 05:00 PM

To: Sieling Chiang/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM

cc: Maria Roberts/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Al Burch/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Bill Coulloudon/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Bill Grossi/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Gina Ramos/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jim Renthal/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, John Anderson/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Kelly Grissom/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Ron Hooper/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Ted Cordery/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Byard Kershaw/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Carol Kershaw/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jason Powell/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Paul Buff/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Ralph Costa/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Lin Fehlmann/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, MarLynn Spears/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jeff Simms/TFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Al Burch/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Art Smith/KFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Becky Hammond/ASFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Bill Auby/TFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Byard Kershaw/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Camille Champion/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Don Zoss/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jason Powell/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jeff Garrett/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Larry Thrasher/SFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Michael Horn/NTC/BLM/DOI@BLM, Paul Buff/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Ralph Costa/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Steve Fechner/NTC/BLM/DOI@BLM, Thomas Zale/YFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Thomas Murrellwright/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, David Fanning/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Al Burch/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Art Smith/KFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Becky Hammond/ASFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Bill Auby/TFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Bill Childress/TFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Byard Kershaw/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Camille Champion/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Dave Daniels/YFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Don Zoss/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Gary Rowell/YFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jason Powell/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jeff Garrett/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jim Hutchison/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Ken Shurtz/ASFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Larry Thrasher/SFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, MarLynn Spears/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Michael Horn/NTC/BLM/DOI@BLM, Paul Buff/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Ralph Costa/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Shela McFarlin/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Steve Fechner/NTC/BLM/DOI@BLM, Thomas Zale/YFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Tony Herrell/TFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Thomas Murrellwright/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, David Fanning/PFO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Joanie Losacco/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Mike Ferguson/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM, Dave T Wilson/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI@BLM

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As you pointed out, the 1994 Public Land Statistics showed 32.5 million acres of surface estate administered by federal agencies in AZ, not including tribal lands. Similarly, the 1998 and 1999 versions showed 31.3 and 33.1 million acres respectively. We understand these estimates included only surface acreage.

Also, you pointed out that the 1999 Public Rewards from Public Lands publication shows that the BLM in AZ administers 14.2 million acres of surface estate and 17.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate. These numbers reflected only the surface and subsurface estate that BLM manages directly. That is, for subsurface estate, those lands in which we administer the entire subsurface estate, typically locatable, salable and leasable minerals. We know that some of the surface estate that we manage directly is underlain by subsurface estate owned by nonfederal entities, e.g., the State of AZ. However, we estimate that this amounts to no more than a couple hundred thousand acres....much less than 1 million acres. Consequently, we consider the difference of 17.5 minus 14.2 = 3.3 million acres to be a reasonable estimate of subsurface acreage that we directly administer subsurface estate but not the surface estate. Rounded, this split estate amounts to about 3 million acres.

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and we frequently respond to inquiries from the public and other agencies, even on withdrawn lands, we actually have a hand in the administration of subsurface estate on all federally managed lands. We have not compiled reports of split estate for other agencies, so we have no way of currently knowing how much split estate exists in withdrawn lands or other agency lands. Our best guess would be to assume that reported surface acreage for other agencies is about the same as subsurface acreage. The total BLM surface and other federal agency surface (not including tribal lands) in AZ amounted to about 33 million acres in 1999.

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If you have any questions, please give me a call @ 602-417-9221. Thanx for your help.

Sieling Chiang
06/09/2000 01:44 PM

To: ADGMS300
cc: Rob Coleman/WYSO/WY/BLM/DOI, Al Burch/AZSO/AZ/BLM/DOI, Walt Rewinski/ESO/ES/BLM/DOI,
Subject: Statistics

I am trying to establish more reliable/ believable acreage figures for Federal minerals for the Federal mineral estate map. I compared acreage figures available from several sources and found problems. As I said in the staff meeting, both Wyoming and Arizona reported partial acreage figures in the Public Rewards dated 1999. While Wyoming didnot include the split estate acres, Arizona excluded the mineral acres under Federal lands other than BLM lands. A few other States also have discrepancies in 2 to 3 million acres. This special effort was triggered by Alaska which has the most serious problem reporting the correct acreage in PLS over the past few years.

I am forwarding the conclusion of Mr. Rob Coleman's effort for Wyoming which is very helpful in clarifing the total Federal mineral acreage in that state. I'll also forward Mr. Al Burch's work for Arizona that I received. It is also very helpful information. I sincerely appreciated their willingness to step in and assist. These efforts are good for the States as well as the Bureau as a whole.

The latest discussion was with Mr. Walt Rewinki of ESO. He instructed me to use 40 million acres of Federal mineral estate in spite of any discrepacy from other souces of information. I want to thank Walt for his help.

---------- Forwarded by Sieling Chiang/WO/BLM/DOI on 06/09/2000 01:44 PM ----------

Rob Coleman
06/01/2000 11:11 AM

To: Sieling Chiang/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM
cc: Beverly Gorny/WYSO/WY/BLM/DOI@BLM, Pam Lewis/WYSO/WY/BLM/DOI@BLM, Bob Chase/CFO/WY/BLM/DOI@BLM, Phil Perlewitz/WYSO/WY/BLM/DOI@BLM, Michael Madrid/WYSO/WY/BLM/DOI@BLM

Subject: Statistics

This is in regard to your recent inquiry regarding the status of split estate lands and the mineral estate in BLM Wyoming.

Our best guess on the status of the public mineral acreage managed in Wyoming is about 41,576,598 acres. This is broken down as 17,809,173 acres of BLM subsurface estate, 12,127,862 acres of public subsurface lands held by other Federal agencies, and about 11,639,563 acres of split estate lands (private surface/public minerals).

In the PLS book for 1999, page 70 (table 3-2), it lists the split estate acreage as of 1948 for Wyoming at 12.2 MM acres. This probably can regarded as a maximum number of split estate acreage in Wyoming from published sources or very near to it. Wyoming conducted a physical manual search of the mineral plats in 1977 and found approximately 12.04 MM acres of split estate, and our best estimate now is about 11.6 MM acres. We believe the split estate numbers have decreased since 1948 due primarily to the issuance of mineral patents in Wyoming, where the patent owner receives the Federal minerals. There have been some land exchanges and transfers over the years which may have affected the mineral acreage, but the primary decrease in mineral acreage is probably due to mineral patents being issued. Wyoming experiences heavy minerals activity and exploration compared with other states. Total surface acreage in Wyoming is about 62.343 MM acres.

Regarding the 1999 edition of Public Rewards published by the WO, on page 11, it indicates in Wyoming there is about 30 MM acres of subsurface (public) mineral estate. (Although page 11 also shows BLM surface acreage of 18.4 MM acres which may imply 18.4 MM mineral acres, we may have a few places of reverse split estate (Fed. surface/private minerals)). The 30 MM acres is misleading because it only includes BLM mineral lands and mineral lands owned by other Federal agencies. It does not include split estate lands of about 11.6 MM acres. The 30 MM figure should be about 41.6 MM acres of subsurface (public) mineral estate if it is meant to include all public mineral acreage.

Another reference we can use to see how many mineral acres managed by Federal agencies is the information we get from the various Wyoming counties of federal acreage for the PILT report. The PILT report for FY 97 showed BLM mineral acreage of 17.5 MM and other Federal agency acreage of 12.4 MM acres for a total of 29.9 MM acres which approximates the figures shown above (17.8 + 12.1 = 29.9 MM) and in the Public Rewards edition (30 MM). So, in summary, the 30 MM acres of Federal agency managed mineral acres looks good, and the split estate estimate of 11.6 MM acres is a reasonable estimate. This totals about 41.6 MM acres of public mineral estate in Wyoming.

Hope this will help explain what we believe to be our mineral status here in Wyoming.

AUG 3 2000

ESTIMATED FEDERAL MINERAL ESTATE - COLORADO 1999

Bureau of Land Management	8,364,945 less estimated 100,000 acres in which U.S. has only surface estate Net acres, 8,264,945
Forest Service	14,482,048 less estimated 138,000 acres in which U.S. has only surface estate Net acres 14,344,048
National Park Service	535,501
Fish and Wildlife Service	79,506
Bureau of Reclamation	88,357 fee acquisition exclusive of BLM/FS lands withdrawn project purposes
Army	225,142
Corps of Engineers	37,127
Reserved federal minerals under non-federal surface	5,205,386
Total federal mineral estate	28,780,012 acres

Walt Rewinski
06/12/2000 04:32 PM

To: Sieling Chiang/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM
cc:

Subject: Re: ESO Total Federal Mineral Acreage

It turns out that I did see the map you were talking about last week. In fact, it's framed and hanging on the wall of our conference room. Your summary of our conversation is fine.
Sieling Chiang

Sieling Chiang
06/12/2000 10:22 AM

To: Walt Rewinski/ESO/ES/BLM/DOI@BLM
cc: Pete Culp/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM, Bob M Anderson/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM, Kermit Witherbee/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM, Brenda Aird/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM, Tony Ferguson/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM, Ray Brady/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM, Jeff Holdren/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM, Bernie Hyde/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM, Ryan Dudley/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM, Walter I Johnson/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM

Subject: ESO Total Federal Mineral Acreage

Walt:

I documented our telephone conversation of June 8, 2000 for future references. Please see if it is accurate. Feel free to make any modification and e-mail me back. I suggest that you take a look at the map produced Oct, 1999. It shows some Indian **reservations** within ESO boundary.

ESOAC.wpd

Memo - Discussion with Mr. Walt Rewinski of ESO on Federal Mineral Estate

On June 8, 2000, I had a telephone conversation with Mr. Rewinski, the DSD of our Eastern States Office (ESO) to determine the total Federal mineral acreage in ESO to be used in the Federal mineral estate map. He decided and instructed me to use approximately 40 million acres for this purpose. I pointed out that the Federal land acres reported in PLS 1994 and 1998 were 45.1 million and 34.3 million respectively. The split estate land in ESO reported was only 0.3 million acres. The total Federal mineral acreage reported in the Public Rewards, 1999 was 39.7 million.

Mr. Rewinski said that 40 million acres is what ESO has been used for public purpose. Basically it is same as the total Federal land acres. The two types of split estate lands (private surface-Federal minerals, and Federal surface-private minerals) are both of small amount and assumed to cancel each other out.

Sie Ling Chiang 6/12/00

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Idaho State Office
1387 S. Vinnell Way
Boise, Idaho 83709-1657

In Reply Refer To:
2081 (037 PO)

OCT 04 2000

Memorandum

To: Assistant Director, Minerals, Realty, and Resource Protection, WO-300

From: State Director, Idaho

Subject: Update of Idaho Federal Mineral Statistics

Mr. Sie Ling Chiang of your office contacted us regarding an apparent discrepancy in the acreage of federal mineral estate in Idaho submitted to Public Rewards and the acreage published in Public Land Statistics. Realizing that the figures submitted are the best information available at any given time, the following reconciliation has been prepared.

1) BLM Public Rewards - Research of a 1986 memorandum revealed that the quoted mineral estate acreage included Indian minerals in Idaho:

37,037,558 ac.	Mineral Estate
- 589,000 ac.	Indian Minerals*
36,448,558	

2) Public Land Statistics -

Federal minerals under Federal Lands (source: Public Land Statistics, 1999)	33,073,324 acres
Federal minerals under State & Private Lands (source: LR 2000 status report)**	3,412,066 acres
	36,485,390 acres

* The source of this information is from the BIA Web site.
** This acreage was determined by an LR 2000 report.

The 1999 Public Land Statistics lists the acreage of patented land with minerals reserved to the U.S. in Idaho between 1909 and 1984 as 1,793,948 acres. The acreage listed for patented land with minerals reserved to the U.S. between 1948 and 1999 are not identified by state. We estimated that the difference of the LR 2000 report (3,412,066 acres) and the acreage patented between 1909 and 1948 (1,793,948 acres) equals the acreage patented between 1948 and 1999 or 1,618,118 acres.

The accuracy of the information warrants rounding to 36,500,000 acres the number of acres in Idaho underlain by Federal Minerals.

/s/ ELENA C DALY

For Martha G. Hahn

cc:
Peter Oberlindacher
Diane Hartman
Sharron Deroin

Jay Spielman
10/20/2000 03:15 PM

To: Sieling Chiang/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM, Thomas Lonnie/MTSO/MT/BLM/DOI@BLM
cc: Chun Wong/MTSO/MT/BLM/DOI@BLM, Pascual Laborda/MTSO/MT/BLM/DOI@BLM, Tamara Lorenz/MTSO/MT/BLM/DOI@BLM

Subject: ACREAGE MYSTERY SOLVED

Sie Ling:

I discovered the problem in the acreage figures in the MT/Dakotas annual report for 1999.

The total mineral acreage of 39,203,374 was obtained by adding the county totals. The acreage figures for Valley County were erroneously counted twice. The county is partially within two field office, but all of the federal surface and subsurface are within one office only. The corrected total mineral acres for Montana is:

37,805,268

We'll make sure that this error doesn't recur in the 2000 report

Jay

Jay Spielman
09/27/2000 12:44 PM

To: Sieling Chiang/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM
cc: Pascual Laborda/MTSO/MT/BLM/DOI@BLM, Chun Wong/MTSO/MT/BLM/DOI@BLM, Tamara Lorenz/MTSO/MT/BLM/DOI@BLM, Karen Johnson/MTSO/MT/BLM/DOI@BLM

Subject: Re: your question about acreage/ownership

Sie Ling:

Here are my figures for mineral ownership in the three states. It includes land with ANY mineral ownership in the three states. I cannot confirm your value of 39.2 million acres in Montana

MT--37,106,292.510 acres

ND--5,591,579.630 acres

SD--3,710,551.600 acres

Jay Spielman

Jay Spielman - 406-896-5104
Fax: 406-896-5292

Telcon. w/ Jay 9/28/00
Tend to agree using 39.2 for Montana
ND - Very little mineral rights under Federal land (COE, BOR, FS...)
SD - little mineral rights under other F.L. other than BLM (≈ 0.4 million ac)
Will reexamine the method (procedures) used to calculate ac & let me know. The next e-mail will provide final figures to be used.

Sieling Chiang
09/11/2000 10:26 AM

To: Jay Spielman/MTSO/MT/BLM/DOI
cc:

Subject: Re: your question about acreage/ownership

Jay:

I have been on vacation the last 10 days. I will attend the Science Coordination Committee meeting Sept. 12-14 here in Maryland and will be back next week.

The information I asked Chun for was the total Federal mineral estate acreage, which is the sum of mineral estate under the Federal lands plus the private surface with Federal minerals (split estate acreage) for States of North Dakota and South Dakota separately. Previously I have resolved the Montana's figures with Mr. John Bond. The total Federal mineral acres in Montana now is 39.2 million acres which is the sum of total Federal land of 26 million acres plus 13.2 million acres of split estate acres. I need the same information for N.D and S.D.

I am developing these mineral acreage nationwide for BLM and by States except ESO. The total mineral acreage which is BLM resposibility, is now approximately 700 million acres instead of 264 million acres plus 300 more million acres that we have been saying in the past without any documentation of the sources of the estimate. I am documenting my estimate this time. We should use a consistent figures for external and internal purposes, say for the next 10 years. The result of N.D. and S.D. data that I am asking for should not affect the Nationwide estimate of approx. 700 million acres.

The main sources of data I am using are PLS Table 1-3 and Table 3-2 and the Public Rewards from Public Lands,1999 (page 59 for Montana / N.D. & S.D.). It should be noted that the Federal lands figures in 1997PLS and 1998PLS were wrong and have been corrected by GSA. The total Federal lands acres for both years are now 650 million acres and 656 million acres respectively. Variation of a few million acres from year to year is not uncommon. I am tring to resolve the discrepacies from these sources of data.

I hope this reply helps. Please give me a call at (202) 452-0374, if you have further questions.

Thanks for your help.

Jay Spielman

Jay Spielman
09/07/2000 05:20 PM

To: Sieling Chiang/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM
cc: Tamara Lorenz/MTSO/MT/BLM/DOI@BLM

Subject: your question about acreage/ownership

SieLing, I have been getting conflicting reports as to what data you need. Could you please tell me

specifically what your questions are, and what data you need?

We have the data captured by state, county, surface management agency (Withdrawals), mineral ownership (coal, oil and gas, all minerals, "other", ...)

I am reluctant to start running any reports until I know exactly what you want/need

Thanks,
Jay

Bureau of Land Management

Montana State Office

Branch of Fluid Minerals
5001 Southgate Drive
Billings, Montana 59101
or
P.O. Box 36800
Billings, Montana 59107-6800

(406) 896-5005
Fax: (406) 896-5292

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Date: 6/27/2000

To: Sic Ling Chiang

Office/Company Name:

Fax No.: (202) 452-7734

From: John Bown

YOU SHOULD RECEIVE ___ PAGE(S), INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET. IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL THE PAGES, PLEASE CALL (406) 896-_____.

Special Instructions:

Annual Report

FY1999

Montana/Dakotas BLM

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Montana State Office
5001 Southgate Drive, P.O. Box 36800
Billings, Montana 59107-6800
http://www.mt.blm.gov/

Dear Reader,

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the stewardship of our public lands. It is committed to managing, protecting and improving these lands to serve the needs of the American people for all times. Management is based on the principles of multiple use and sustained yield of our nation's resources within a framework of environmental responsibility and scientific technology. These resources include recreation; rangelands; timber; minerals; watershed; fish and wildlife; wilderness; air; and scenic, scientific and cultural values.

Each year, we take pride in reporting to you, our "shareholders," the progress made on your public lands during the previous year. This booklet contains facts, statistics and program summaries for the Bureau of Land Management in Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota for the fiscal year 1999 (October 1, 1998 through September 30, 1999). I sincerely hope you are able to take the time to become familiar with the resources and programs on your public lands. I also invite you to become personally involved in helping mold the future management of your natural resources.

Public lands bring different images to each of us, whether we use them for recreation, to earn our livelihood, or if we just want to know they will be there for future generations. The Montana/Dakotas BLM welcomes public involvement in our management. There are many formal channels for citizens to provide input — advisory boards and councils, steering committees, public meetings, and public comment opportunities. But there are also many informal ways to let us know what is on your mind. You are welcome to stop by any of our 13 offices throughout Montana and the Dakotas and visit with the staff there. Also, because we are a field-oriented agency, you will find our employees working throughout the three states.

I want to thank the many individuals, agencies and interest groups who have worked with us in the past. Managing more than 8 million acres of BLM land in Montana and the Dakotas is an exciting challenge.

Mat Millenbach
Montana/Dakotas State Director

BLM ADMINISTERED LAND

Total BLM Lands Administered by Montana State Office

Federal Surface Acres

Montana	8,012,351
North Dakota	59,717
South Dakota	279,678
Three-state Total	8,351,746

Federal Mineral Subsurface Acres*

Montana	39,203,374
North Dakota	5,613,986
South Dakota	3,783,970
Three-state Total	48,601,330

*These figures include subsurface minerals under the 8,351,746 surface acres administered by BLM in Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota; subsurface minerals under surface administered by all other federal agencies, except Indian reservations; and subsurface minerals under privately owned surface where the federal government retained mineral rights.

These figures do not include some areas in South Dakota where minerals were inventoried under a previous record-keeping system. The eastern third of North Dakota also has been omitted.

Appendix 14. New Mexico Federal Mineral

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEW MEXICO STATE OFFICE
DIVISION OF RESOURCE PLANNING, USE AND PROTECTION
NM 930
COMMERCIAL # (505) 438-7450
FAX # (505) 438-7456

To: SieLing Chiang **Office:** WO 300

Phone No. _____ **FAX No.** 202-452-7734

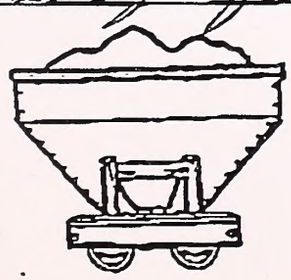
No. Of Pages To Follow: 1

From: Bob Armstrong **Ph.** 505-438-7436 **Date:** 8/1/00

Message/Instruction:

As requested attached is a copy of the end Table "Summary of Planning Acreage" that we have been using to show BLM Subsurface acreage including split estate. The acreages were taken for completed RMP documents. If there are questions feel free to call me or Jo W. Whitney ~~at 505-438-7437~~ at 505-438-7438.

Thanks



SUMMARY OF PLANNING ACREAGE
NOVEMBER 19, 1997

PLANNING COMPLETE	SURFACE	SUBSURFACE
1. RIO PUERCO	896,000	1,963,000
2. CABALLO	1,800,000	3,600,000
3. FARMINGTON	1,508,000	3,000,000
4. TAOS	564,000	1,800,000
5. CARLSBAD	2,171,000	2,725,000
6. SOCORRO	1,520,000	2,200,000
7. MIMBRES	3,054,000	4,127,000
8. ROSWELL	1,367,000	2,366,000
TOTAL NEW MEXICO Surface FY 99 (PLS) →	~~12,880,000~~ 13,378,996	21,781,000 ← This includes split-est land but not other Fed. land (other than BLM)
KANSAS	0	588,000
OKLAHOMA	~~2,824~~ 2126	2,350,000
TEXAS	0	3,526,000
TOTAL KS, OK, TX.	2,824	6,464,000
TOTAL NM, KS, OK, TX.	12,882,824	28,245,000

Plus Fed. land 26.5 million plus split est. land estimated at 9.5 million Total 36 million ac.

See Whitney's for corrections to OK, TX and KS mineral acreage using planning documents.

FY99

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEW MEXICO STATE OFFICE
1474 RODEO ROAD
P O BOX 27115
SANTA FE, NM 87502-0115

DIVISION OF RESOURCE PLANNING
USE & PROTECTION NM (93000)
FAX PHONE NO: (505) 438-7426

DELIVER THIS MESSAGE:

TO: SieLing Chiang WO-BLM

FROM: J.W. Whitney NMSO DATE 8-1-00

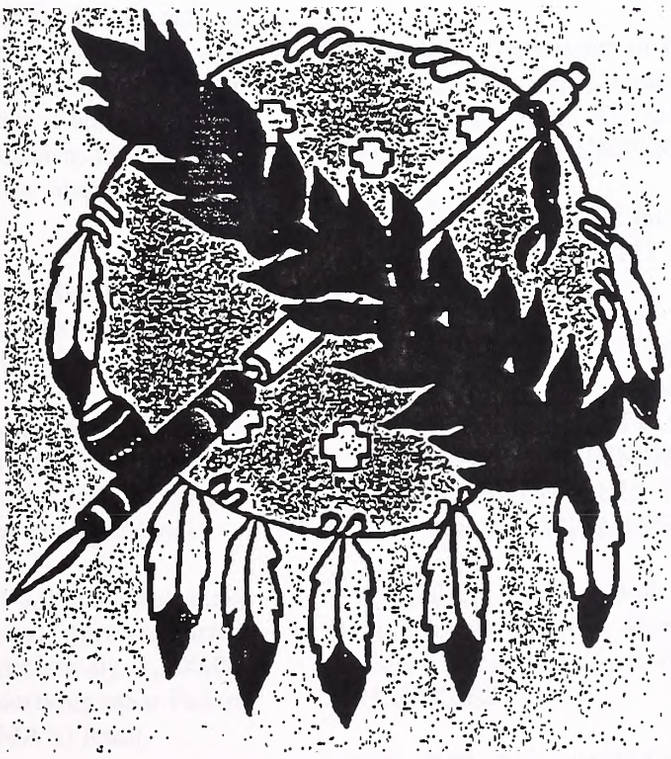
NO. OF PAGES FOLLOWING: 13 total

COMMENTS: OK - 4 pages TX - 5 pages & KS 4 pages. This is the best information we have for OK, TX & KS. Thanks JW

IF TELECOPIER DOES NOT TRANSMIT PROPERLY, CALL (505) 438-7401.

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Tulsa District
Oklahoma Resource Area January 1994

OKLAHOMA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN RECORD OF DECISION AND PLAN



INTRODUCTION

The Oklahoma Resource Management Plan (RMP) provides the BLM a comprehensive framework for managing the Federally owned minerals and BLM administrated lands in the State of Oklahoma. The RMP establishes program constraints, resource objectives and resource management methods.

Management decisions presented in this plan will remain in effect until the plan is amended, revised or replaced by a new plan. If significant changes occur in the proposed uses of Federal lands and minerals within the state, the RMP will be amended or revised to address those changes.

This RMP fulfills the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) requirements for comprehensive land-use planning for public lands. All actions within this document conform to and are designed to meet the requirements of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.

Description of Planning Area

Oklahoma is situated in the south-central portion of the contiguous forty-eight states. The state is the 19th largest and covers an area 208 miles north and south by 470 miles east and west at the panhandle. The state covers an area of approximately 68,656 square miles or roughly 44,000,000 acres. Oklahoma is bordered on the south by Texas, the west by New Mexico, the northwest by Colorado, the north by Kansas and the east by Arkansas.

Federally owned surface and mineral estate in Oklahoma encompass approximately 2.1 million acres located in 72 of the state's 77 counties (Map 1-1).

The Oklahoma Planning Area consists of the Federally owned surface and mineral estate administered by the BLM, not including the approximately 249,431 acres of United States (U.S.) Forest Service managed lands.

The planning area includes up to 90,000 surface acres, 520,000 acres of split estate minerals (private surface over Federal minerals) and approximately 1,200,000 acres of Federal mineral estate underlying other Federal Surface Management Agencies (SMA's) lands.

Federal minerals are classified as both Public Domain (PD) minerals and acquired minerals depending upon how they became Federal property. PD minerals have resulted from the Federal government retaining ownership of the mineral estate. Acquired minerals result from a Federal agency's purchase of private lands and the underlying mineral estate for a specific purpose or project such as a military base or reservoir site. Not all mineral estate within the boundaries of the SMA lands were acquired. For land use planning purposes however, all acreage within the administrative boundaries of the SMAs are treated as Federal.

The Federal SMAs within Oklahoma and their specific areas of responsibility include:

(1) The United States Army (US Army), Corps of Engineers (COE), Tulsa District for reservoirs as well as various local flood protection projects including; ARCADIA, BIRCH, BROKEN BOW, CANTON, CHOUTEAU Lock and Dam (L&D), EUFAULA, FORT GIBSON, FORT SUPPLY, GREAT SALT PLAINS, HEYBURN, HUGO, HULAH, KAW, KEYSTONE, MCCLELLAN-KERR NAVIGATION SYSTEM, NEWT GRAHAM (L&D), OPTIMA, OOLOGAH, PINE CREEK, ROBERT S.KERR, SARDIS, SKIATOOK, TENKILLER, TEXOMA, W.D. MAYO (L&D), WAURIKA, WEBBER FALLS (L&D), and WISTER.

(2) The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Reclamation (BR), Great Plains Region for the following reservoirs; ALTUS, FORT COBB, FOSS, McGEE CREEK, THUNDERBIRD, and TOM STEED.

(3) The US Army, for the following installations; FORT SILL, McALESTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, and CAMP GRUBER.

(4) The DOI, Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Region 2, Albuquerque, New Mexico for the GREAT SALT PLAINS, LITTLE RIVER, OPTIMA, SEQUOYAH, TISHIMINGO, WASHITA and WICHITA MOUNTAINS National Wildlife Refuges (NWR), and the TISHIMINGO National Fish Hatchery.

(5) The DOI, National Park Service (NPS), Southwest Region, Santa Fe, New Mexico for the CHICKASAW National Recreation Area (includes LAKE OF THE ARBUCKLES).

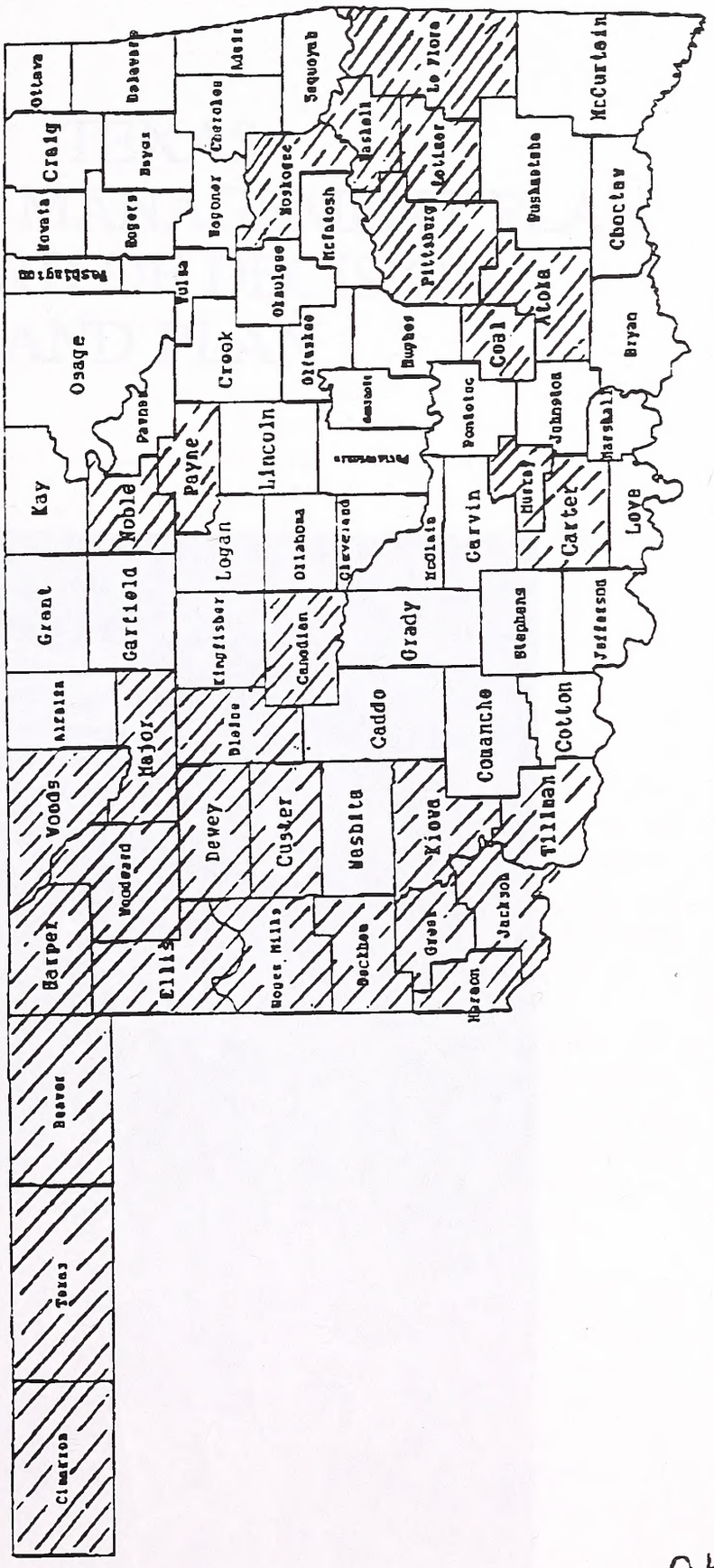
(6) The DOI, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Anadarko and Muskogee Area Offices for management of BIA owned lands in Oklahoma.

OK-2

MAP 1-1

OKLAHOMA PLANNING AREA

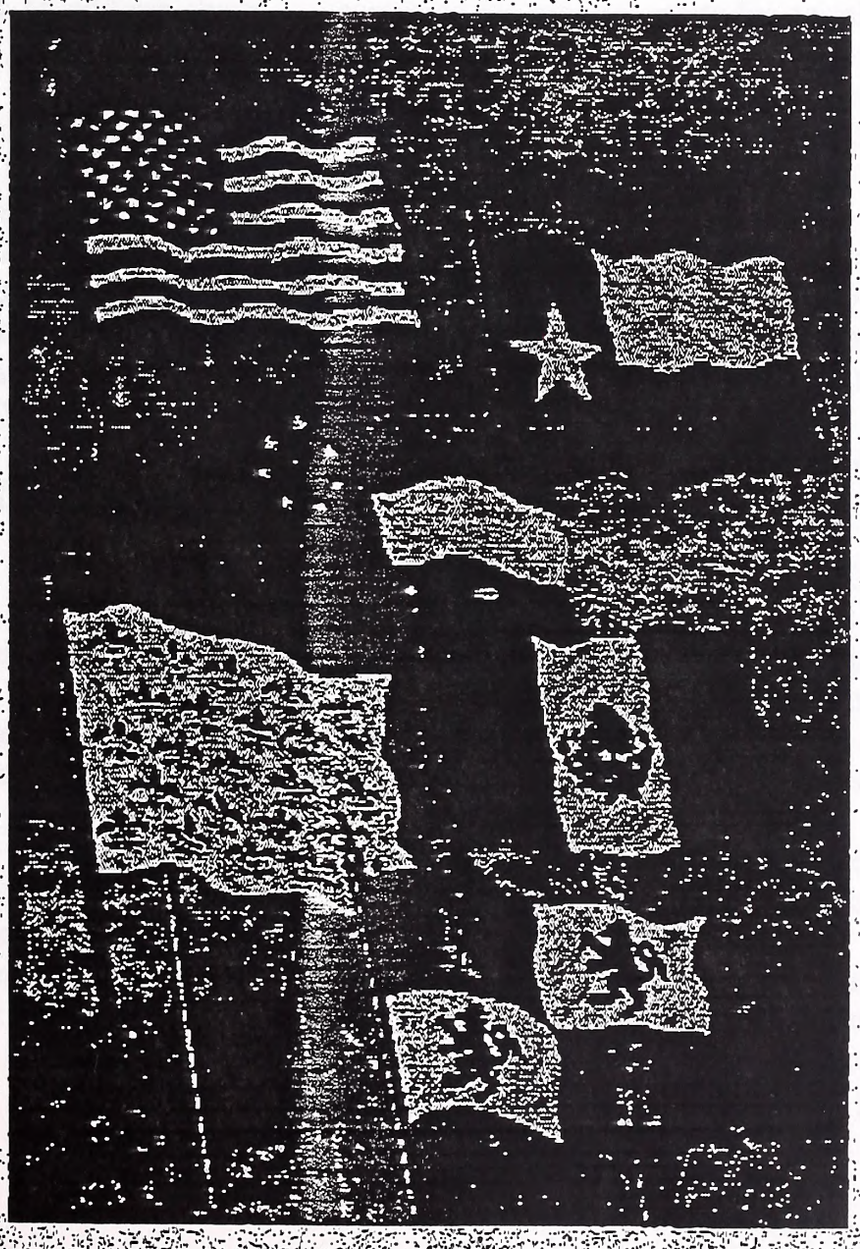
COUNTIES WITH GREATER THAN 1,000 ACRES OF SPLIT-ESTATE



OK-3

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Tulsa District
May 1996

TEXAS
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
RECORD OF DECISION
AND PLAN



TX-1

INTRODUCTION

The Texas Resource Management Plan (RMP) provides the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) a comprehensive framework for managing the Federally owned minerals in the State of Texas. The RMP establishes program constraints, resource objectives and resource management methods.

Management decisions presented in this plan will remain in effect until the plan is amended, revised or replaced by a new plan. If significant changes occur in the proposed uses of Federal minerals within the state, the RMP will be amended or revised to address those changes.

This RMP fulfills the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) requirements for comprehensive land use planning for public lands. All actions within this document conform to and are designed to meet the requirements of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of August 7, 1947, as amended (30 U.S.C. 351-359).

DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING AREA

The State of Texas is situated in the south-central portion of the contiguous forty-eight states of the United States and is bordered by four American states; Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Oklahoma and four Mexican states; Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tampaulipas.

The area of the state is approximately 266,807 square miles, which consist of 262,017 square miles of land and 4,790 square miles of inland water. Texas is divided into 254 counties and has a coastline of 624 miles along the Gulf of Mexico (Map 1).

The planning area to be addressed by the Texas RMP/EIS consists of the Federally owned mineral estate administered by the BLM. This area is comprised of the Federal mineral estate underlying other Federal Surface Management Agencies (SMAs) lands as well as split-estate (non-Federal surface over Federal minerals) minerals scattered throughout the state.

There are approximately 3.4 million acres of SMA lands within Texas. There is a lesser amount of Federal minerals underlying these surface lands due to the Federal SMAs not acquiring the mineral estate for certain projects or portions of projects. For land use planning purposes however, all acreage within the administrative boundaries of the SMAs are treated as Federal.

3.4
+ 1.1
4.5

The planning area does not include the approximately 1.1 million acres of U.S. Forest Service (USFS) managed lands located in the National Forests and National Grasslands of Texas. The USFS is responsible for preparing their own land use plans for lands and minerals under their administrative control.

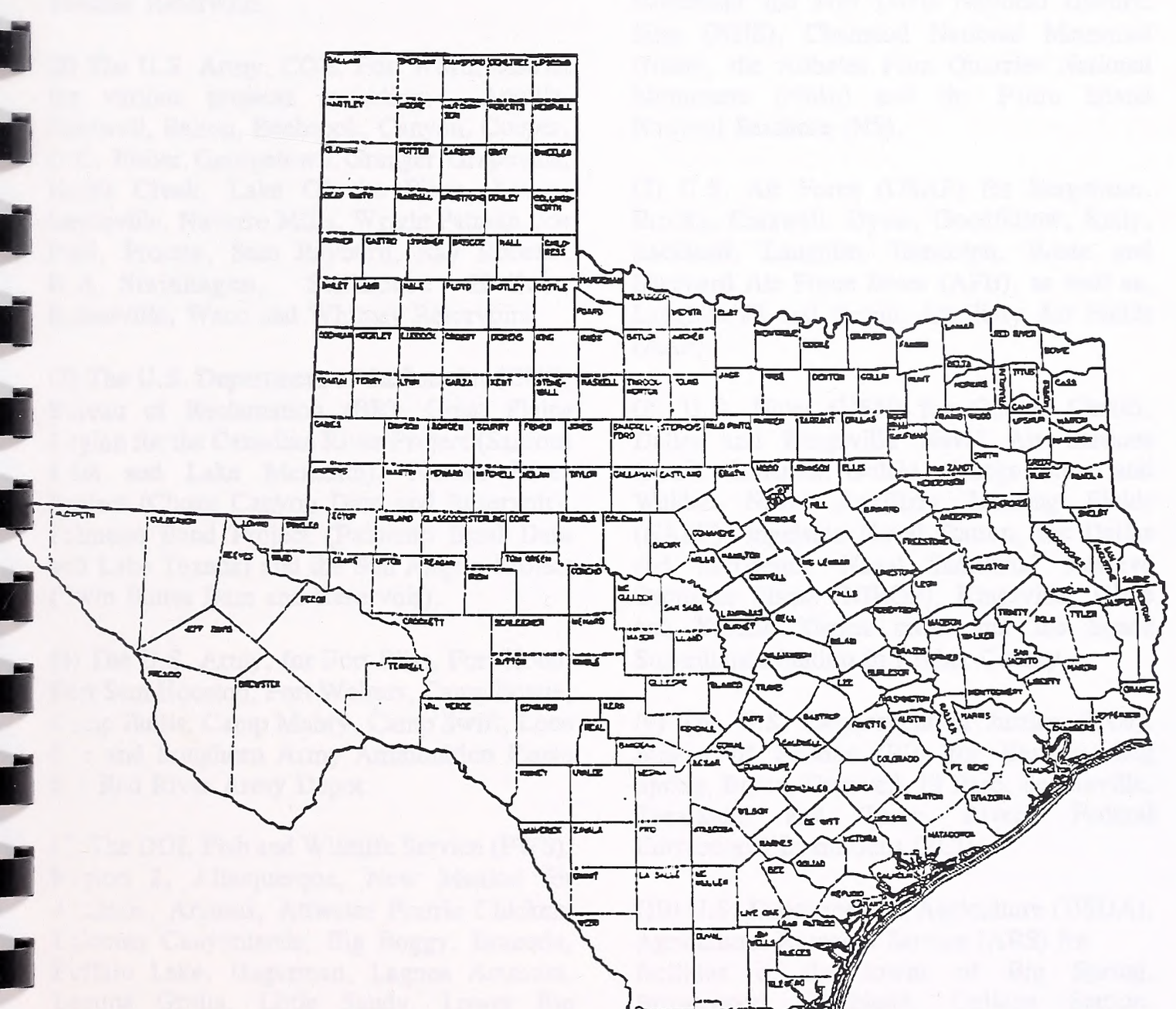
All Federal minerals within Texas are classified as acquired. Acquired minerals result from a Federal agency's acquisition of private or state lands and the underlying mineral estate for a specific purpose or project such as a military base or reservoir site.

When acquired lands are no longer needed, the government disposes of these lands through transfers to non-Federal ownership. In some cases, the government retains ownership of the mineral estate under the lands disposed. These severed mineral estates are known as split-estate. For oil and gas leasing purposes

TX-2

MAP 1

TEXAS PLANNING AREA



TX-3

the BLM is the SMA for split-estate tracts within Texas. The Federal SMAs known to possess mineral estate within Texas and their specific areas of responsibility include:

(1) The U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers (COE), Tulsa District for Pat Mayse and Texoma Reservoirs.

(2) The U.S. Army, COE, Fort Worth District for various projects including; Aquilla, Bardwell, Belton, Benbrook, Canyon, Cooper, O.C. Fisher, Georgetown, Granger, Grapevine, Hords Creek, Lake O' the Pines, Lavon, Lewisville, Navarro Mills, Wright Patman, Joe Pool, Proctor, Sam Rayburn, Ray Roberts, B.A. Steinhagen, Stillhouse Hollow, Somerville, Waco and Whitney Reservoirs.

(3) The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Reclamation (BR), Great Plains Region for the Canadian River Project (Sanford Dam and Lake Meredith), Nueces River Project (Choke Canyon Dam and Reservoir), Palmetto Bend Project (Palmetto Bend Dam and Lake Texana) and the San Angelo Project (Twin Buttes Dam and Reservoir).

(4) The U.S. Army, for Fort Bliss, Fort Hood, Fort Sam Houston, Fort Wolters, Camp Bowie, Camp Bullis, Camp Mabry, Camp Swift, Lone Star and Longhorn Army Ammunition Plants and Red River Army Depot.

(5) The DOI, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Region 2, Albuquerque, New Mexico for Anahuac, Aransas, Attwater Prairie Chicken, Balcones Canyonlands, Big Boggy, Brazoria, Buffalo Lake, Hagerman, Laguna Atascosa, Laguna Grulla, Little Sandy, Lower Rio Grande Valley, McFaddin, Moody, Muleshoe, San Bernard, Santa Ana, Texas Point and Trinity River National Wildlife Refuges (NWRs), Inks Dam, San Marcos and Uvalde National Fish Hatcheries (NFHs).

(6) The DOI, National Park Service (NPS), Southwest Region, Santa Fe, New Mexico for Big Bend and Guadelupe Mountains National Parks (NP), LBJ and San Antonio Missions National Historic Parks (NHP), the Big Thicket National Preserve, Amistad and Lake Meredith National Recreation Areas (NRA), Palo Alto Battlefield and Fort Davis National Historic Sites (NHS), Chamizal National Memorial (NMe), the Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument (NMo) and the Padre Island National Seashore (NS).

(7) U.S. Air Force (USAF) for Bergstrom, Brooks, Carswell, Dyess, Goodfellow, Kelly, Lackland, Laughlin, Randolph, Reese and Sheppard Air Force Bases (AFB), as well as, Laughlin #1 and Seguin Auxiliary Air Fields (AAF).

(8) U.S. Navy (USN) for Corpus Christi, Dallas and Kingsville Naval Air Stations (NAS), Cabaniss, Golaid, Orange Grove and Waldon Naval Auxiliary Landing Fields (NALF), Ingelside Naval Station, the Dallas and McGregor Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plants (NIROP), Kingsville, Dixie and Yankee Target areas and the Space Surveillance Station in Archer County.

(9) The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Prisons (BP) for Bastrop, Big Spring, Bryan, Carswell, El Paso, Seguinville, Texarkana and Three Rivers Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI).

(10) U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Research Service (ARS) for facilities in the towns of Big Spring, Brownwood, Bushland, College Station, Kerrville, Lubbock, Riesel, Temple and Weslaco.

TX-4

(11) U.S. State Department, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, United States Section (USIBWC) for Amistad and Falcon Reservoirs.

(12) U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) for the Pantex Facility.

It should be noted that the SMA project lands (surface) far exceed the Federal mineral ownership in the state. Not all minerals were acquired at the time of project development. In addition to the SMA project lands, the planning area includes Federal split-estate minerals located throughout the state. The exact locations of this Federal split-estate are not mapped or easily described due to the metes and bounds lands descriptions used in Texas.

PLANNING ISSUE, CRITERIA AND MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

The BLM planning regulations equate land-use planning with problem solving and issue resolution. An issue is defined as an opportunity, conflict or problem regarding the use or management of public land and resources.

Planning criteria are the standards, rules and measures used for data collection and alternative formulation, which will guide final plan selection. Planning criteria are taken from appropriate laws and regulations, BLM manuals and directives and concerns expressed in meetings and consultations, both with the public and other agencies.

Management concerns are those non-issue related procedures or land-use allocations which have proven, during the preparation of the RMP/EIS, to need modification. Management concerns focus on use conflicts, requirements or conditions that cannot be resolved administratively and did not, during initial public scoping, appear to meet the criteria to qualify as a planning issue.

The issue examined by the Texas RMP was identified based upon the judgment of the planning team and BLM management consultation. The issue addressed the anticipated concerns of the public, industry and other Federal, state and local agencies.

ISSUE: Leasing and development of Federal oil and gas in Texas.

The issue was further broken down into the following leasing categories:

1. Open-Subject to Standard Terms and Conditions (STC).

These areas will be open for oil and gas leasing and development subject to standard lease terms and conditions. These are the areas where the terms and conditions of a standard lease form are sufficient to protect other land uses and/or resource values.

2. Open-Subject to Seasonal or Other Minor Constraints.

These areas will be open for oil and gas leasing and development subject to minor constraints such as seasonal restrictions (wildlife, recreation, etc.). These areas are where moderately restrictive lease stipulations may be required to mitigate potential impacts to other land uses or resource values.

3. Open-Subject to No Surface Occupancy (NSO) and Similar Major Constraints.

These areas will be open for oil and gas leasing and development subject to major constraints such as NSO stipulations on areas larger than 40 acres in size or more than 1/4 mile in

TX-5

(7) U.S. Air Force (USAF) for ALTUS, TINKER, and VANCE Air Force Bases.

(8) U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons (BP) for EL RENO Federal Reformatory.

(9) U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Research Service (ARS) for lands in Canadian, Harper and Woodward counties.

Federal split-estate tracts range in size from less than 1 acre to over 100,000 acres. A description of split-estate minerals, identified within each county by legal description, is included in Appendix 1.

Planning Issues, Criteria, and Management Concerns

The BLM planning regulations equate land use planning with problem solving and issue resolution. An issue is defined as an opportunity, conflict, or problem, regarding the use or management of public land and resources.

Planning criteria are the standards, rules, and measures used for data collection and alternative formulation, which will guide final plan selection. Planning criteria are taken from appropriate laws and regulations, BLM Manuals and directives, and concerns expressed in meetings, and consultations, both with the public and other agencies.

Management concerns are those non-issue related procedures or land use allocations which have proven, during the preparation of this RMP/EIS, to need modification. Management concerns focus on use conflicts, requirements, or conditions that cannot be resolved administratively and did not, during initial public scoping, appear to meet the criteria to qualify as a planning issue.

The issues examined by the Oklahoma RMP were identified based upon public input, the judgment of the planning team and BLM management consultation. The issues addressed the anticipated concerns of the public, industry and other Federal, State and local agencies.

ISSUE 1: LEASING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERAL OIL AND GAS MINERAL ESTATE IN OKLAHOMA.

This issue was further broken down into the following leasing categories:

1. Open Subject to Standard Terms and Conditions (STC).

Federal minerals within Oklahoma as identified by this plan which are open for oil and gas leasing and development subject to standard lease terms and conditions. These are the areas where the terms and conditions of a standard lease form are sufficient to protect other land uses and/or resource values.

2. Open Subject to Seasonal or Other Minor Constraints.

Federal minerals within Oklahoma which are open for oil and gas leasing and development subject to minor constraints such as seasonal restrictions (wildlife, recreation, etc.). These areas are where moderately restrictive lease stipulations may be required to mitigate potential impacts to other land uses or resource values.

3. Open Subject to No Surface Occupancy and Similar Major Constraints.

Federal minerals within Oklahoma which are open for oil and gas leasing and development subject to major constraints such as No Surface Occupancy (NSO) stipulations on areas larger than 40 acres in size or more than 1/4 mile in width. These are the areas that require highly restrictive lease stipulations in order to mitigate potential impacts to other land uses or resource values.

4. Closed to Leasing.

Federal minerals within Oklahoma which are closed to leasing. These areas are where other land uses or resource values cannot be adequately protected by the most restrictive lease stipulations and appropriate protection can only be ensured by closing the area to leasing.

Management Direction (Existing Oil and Gas Leases)

Existing leases may contain leasing stipulations that are either too restrictive or not restrictive enough in terms of the goals and objectives established in areas where the preceding lease stipulation categories may apply. The existing lease terms and conditions can only be modified by the agreement of both parties to the lease, or after lease termination.

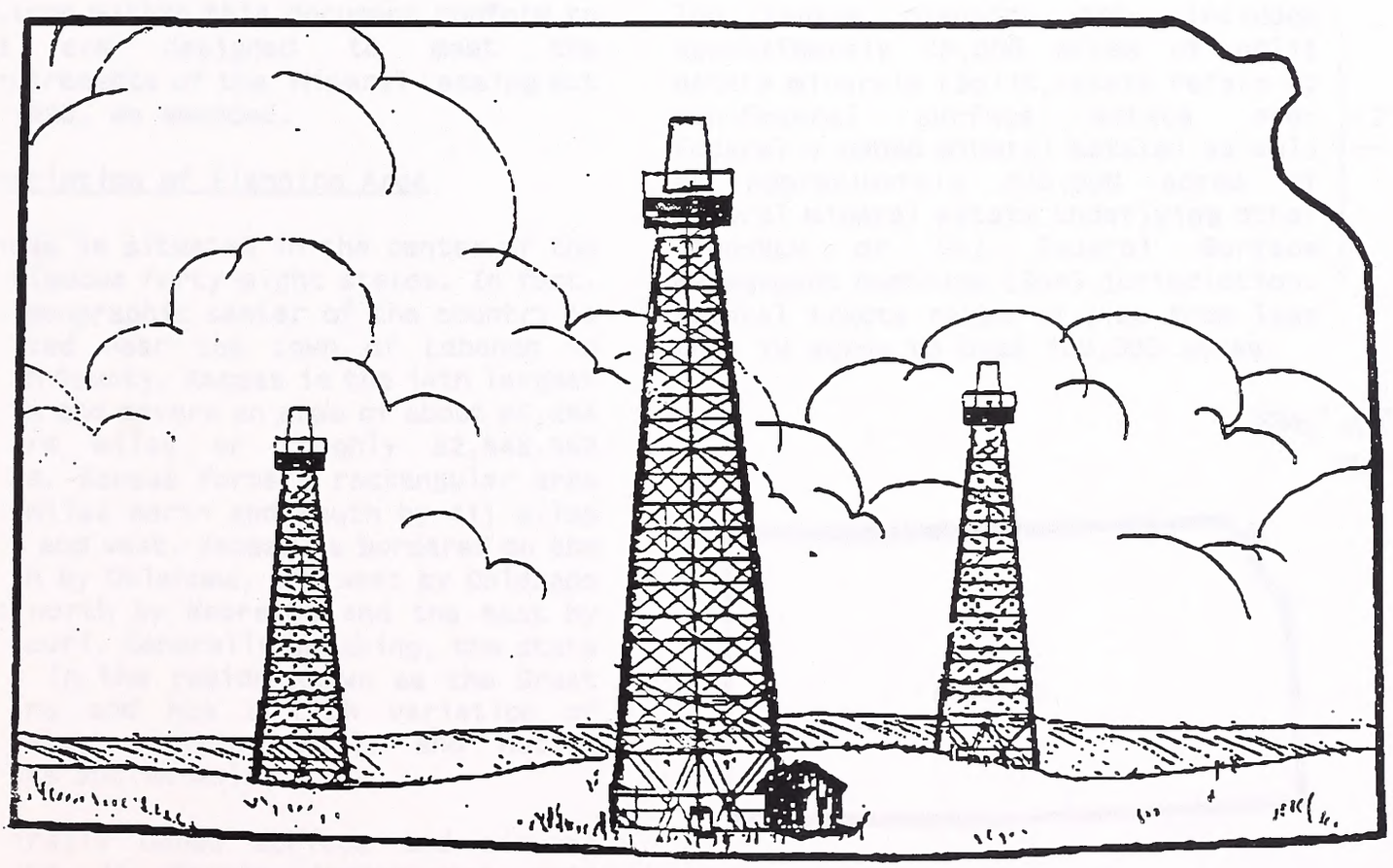
OK -4

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Tulsa District
Oklahoma Resource Area

September 1991

KANSAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

RECORD OF DECISION AND PLAN



KS-1

INTRODUCTION

The Kansas Resource Management Plan (RMP) provides the BLM a comprehensive framework for managing the Federally owned minerals in the state of Kansas. The RMP establishes program constraints, resource objectives and resource management methods.

Management decisions presented in this plan will remain in effect until the plan is amended, revised or replaced by a new plan. If significant changes occur in the proposed uses of Federal minerals within the State, the RMP will be amended or revised to address those changes.

This RMP fulfills the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) requirements for comprehensive land-use planning for public lands. All actions within this document conform to and are designed to meet the requirements of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.

Description of Planning Area

Kansas is situated in the center of the contiguous forty-eight states. In fact, the geographic center of the country is located near the town of Lebanon in Smith County. Kansas is the 14th largest state and covers an area of about 82,264 square miles or roughly 52,648,960 acres. Kansas forms a rectangular area 210 miles north and south by 411 miles east and west. Kansas is bordered on the south by Oklahoma, the west by Colorado and the north by Nebraska and the east by Missouri. Generally speaking, the state lies in the region known as the Great Plains and has a rich variation of climate, terrain, soil, and native plants and animals.

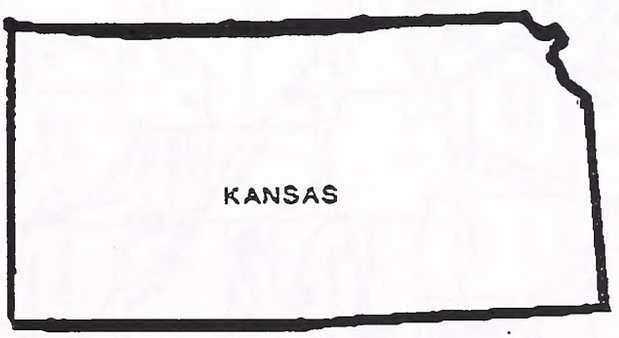
Federally owned surface and mineral estate in Kansas encompasses over 1,000 acres located in 90 out of 105 counties within the state. The Kansas Planning Area (Map 1) addressed by this plan consists of the Federally owned surface and mineral estate administered by the BLM, not including the 108,000 acres located in Morton and Stevens counties. The acreage in these two counties is managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (FS), Cimarron National Grassland. Management of Federal lands and minerals in Morton and Stevens counties has been addressed in the "Pike and San Isabel National Forests, Comanche and Cimarron National Grasslands Oil and Gas Leasing EIS and Forest Plan Amendment" (1991). The Forest Service plan meets the BLM requirements for land use planning and EIS documentation for mineral leasing.

.1 mill.

The Kansas planning area includes approximately 73,000 acres of split estate minerals (Split estate refers to non-Federal surface estate over Federally owned mineral estate) as well as approximately 670,000 acres of Federal mineral estate underlying other (non-BLM or FS) Federal Surface Management Agencies (SMA) jurisdiction. Federal tracts range in size from less than 10 acres to over 100,000 acres.

.7 mill.

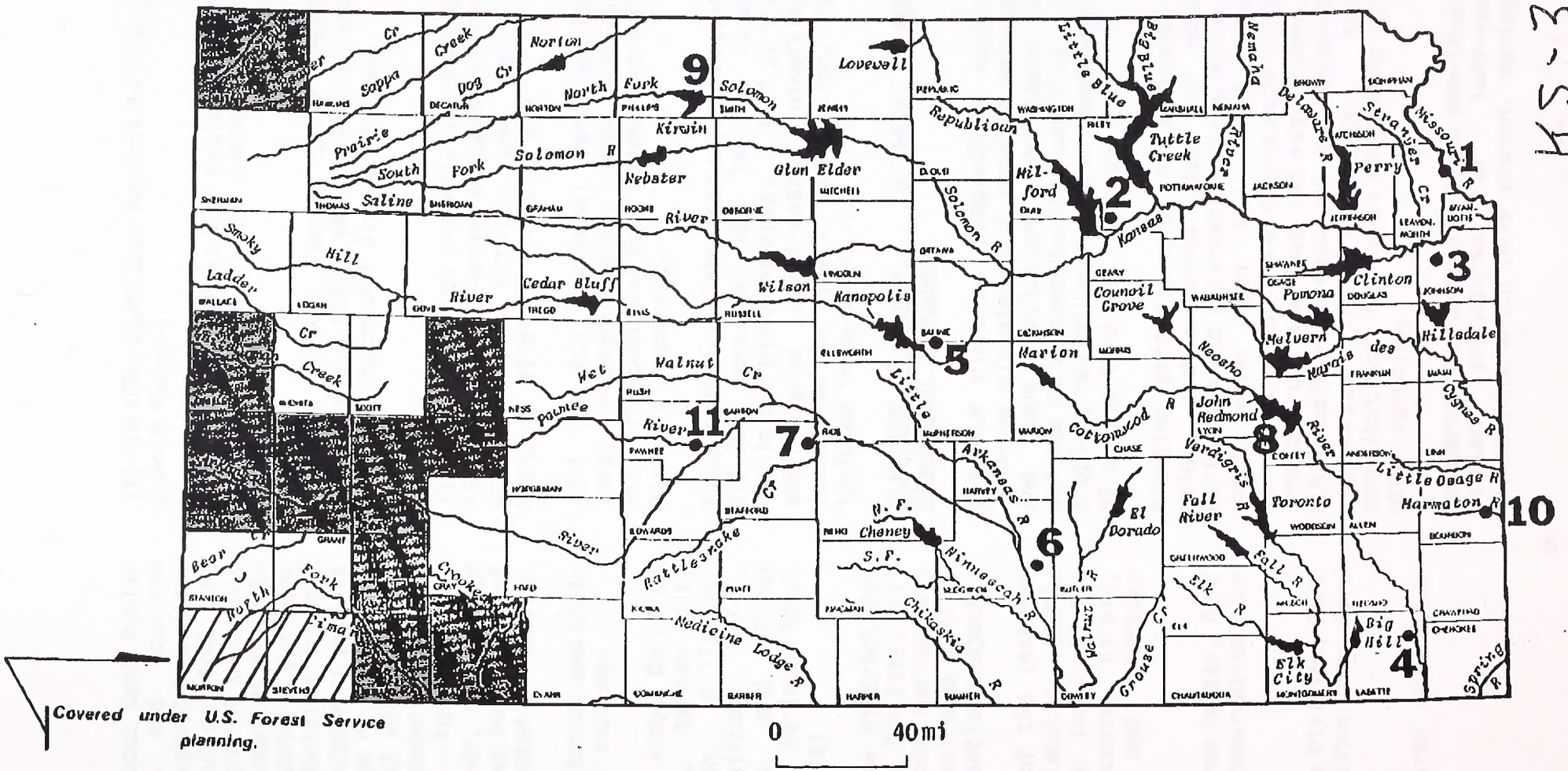
Total 0.8 Million



KS-2

KANSAS PLANNING AREA

KS-3



1. FORT LEAVENWORTH
2. FORT RILEY
3. SUNFLOWER AMMUNITION PLANT
4. KANSAS ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
5. SMOKY HILL AIR NATIONAL GUARD RANGE
6. MCCONNELL AIR FORCE BASE
7. QUIVIRA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
8. FLINT HILLS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
9. KIRWIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
10. FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
11. FORT LARNED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

COUNTIES WITH GREATER THAN 1000 ACRES OF SPLIT ESTATE.

The planning area includes both Public Domain (PD) minerals and acquired minerals scattered throughout the state. PD minerals have resulted from the Federal Government retaining ownership of the mineral estate. Acquired minerals result from a Federal Agencies purchase of lands and the underlying mineral estate for a specific purpose or project such as a military base or reservoir. Not all land and mineral estate within the administrative boundaries of SMA projects are Federal. For land use planning purposes however, all acreage within the administrative boundaries of the SMA projects are treated as Federal.

The Federal SMAs within Kansas and their areas of responsibility include:

(1) The United States Army, Corps of Engineers (USA, COE), Kansas City District for Clinton, Hillsdale, Kanopolis, Melvern, Milford, Perry, Pomona, Tuttle Creek, and Wilson reservoirs as well as various local flood protection projects;

(2) The USA, COE, Tulsa District for Council Grove, El Dorado, Elk City, Fall River, Hulah, John Redmond, Marion, Big Hill, and Toronto reservoirs as well as various local flood protection projects;

(3) The US Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), Great Plains Region for Cedar Bluff, Cheney, Glen Elder/Waconda, Kirwin, Lovewell, Norton, and Webster reservoirs;

(4) The USA, Combined Arms Center, Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation for Fort Leavenworth;

(5) The USA, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley Military Reservation for Fort Riley;

(6) The USA, Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Parsons Kansas;

(7) The USA, Sunflower Ammunition Plant, Desoto Kansas;

(8) The USA, Kansas Air National Guard for the Smoky Hill Air National Guard Range;

(9) The US Air Force, 384TH Combat Support Group (SAC), McConnell Air Force Base for McConnell Air Force Base;

(10) The DOI, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Region 6, Denver Colorado for the Flint Hills, Kirwin, and Quivira National Wildlife Refuges; and

(11) The DOI, National Park Service (NPS), Midwest Region, Omaha Nebraska for Fort Scott and Fort Larned National Historic Landmarks.

These agencies administer approximately 670,000 acres of the 744,000 acres within the planning area. A list of BLM administered split-estate minerals, identified by legal description, is included in Appendix 1.

PLANNING ISSUES, CRITERIA, AND MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

The BLM planning regulations equate land-use planning with problem solving and issue resolution. An issue is defined as an opportunity, conflict, or problem, regarding the use or management of public land and resources.

Planning criteria are the standards, rules, and measures used for data collection and alternative formulation, which were used for final plan selection. Planning criteria were taken from appropriate laws and regulations, BLM Manuals and directives, and concerns expressed in meetings, and consultations, both with the public and other agencies.

Management concerns are those non-issue related procedures or land-use allocations which have proven, during

KS-4

Appendix 15. Oregon Federal Mineral

Robert DeViney
10/31/2000 08:00 PM

To: Sieling Chiang/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM
cc:

Subject: Federal Mineral Estate in Oregon

Sieling
don't know of any reliable source for the total federal mineral acres in Oregon (or any other state, for that matter). In the Public Land Statistics, table 1-3 gives total acreage by state (with subtotals for public domain and acquired lands) but doesn't distinguish surface estate from mineral estate. While most of the acres in the first column of table 1-3 (Public Domain) would represent both surface and subsurface estate, some patents and deeds have been issued for a mineral interest only, so these acres have to be viewed as squishy. The second column in table 1-3 reports acres acquired in each state but, again, doesn't distinguish split-estate acquisitions from those for both surface/subsurface. PLS table 3-2 identifies acres of various mineral types reserved in patents, but doesn't report mineral reservations in deeds issued by BLM and other federal agencies with disposal authority.

If there is some publication that purports to report the total acres of federal minerals in Oregon, then use it.

Bob

Mr. Roger Zortman: This is what I sent to Angela in July.
Per our telecon today, I need your confirmation of using 34 million ac plus 1.2 million ac of split-estate land, a total of 35.2 million ac Fed mineral in Utah. If you agree to use this figure. Thanks.
Angela

Siefjig Chiang 10/30/00

For Federal Mineral acreage in Utah,
the total acreage should be: Federal land acreage
plus. split estat. acreage

The PLS of 1994 and 1998, both show Federal Land in Utah is about 33.8 million ac.
I estimated, based on PLS (Table 3-2). the split estate land acreage in Utah to be about 1.5 million ac.
If both are correct, the total Federal mineral acreage in Utah should be 33.8 + 1.5 = 35.8 million ac.

However, the Public Rewards 1999 shows Utah's total mineral acreage is 32.5 million ac.

I am trying to resolve the discrepancy between 35.8 and 32.5, using the Facts and Figures sheet (1999) for Utah.

Siefjig Chiang
(sieLing Chiang)

MR. CHIANG:

PLEASE USE 34 + 1.2 MILLION = 35.2 MILLION ACRES OF MINERAL ESTATE FOR [illegible] Roger Zortman

Robert Henricks
06/30/2000 03:17 PM

To: Joe Incardine/UTSO/UT/BLM/DOI@BLM, Martha Harrison/UTSO/UT/BLM/DOI@BLM
cc: Sieling Chiang/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM

Subject: Facts and Figures - Public lands and Mineral Estate (Acres)

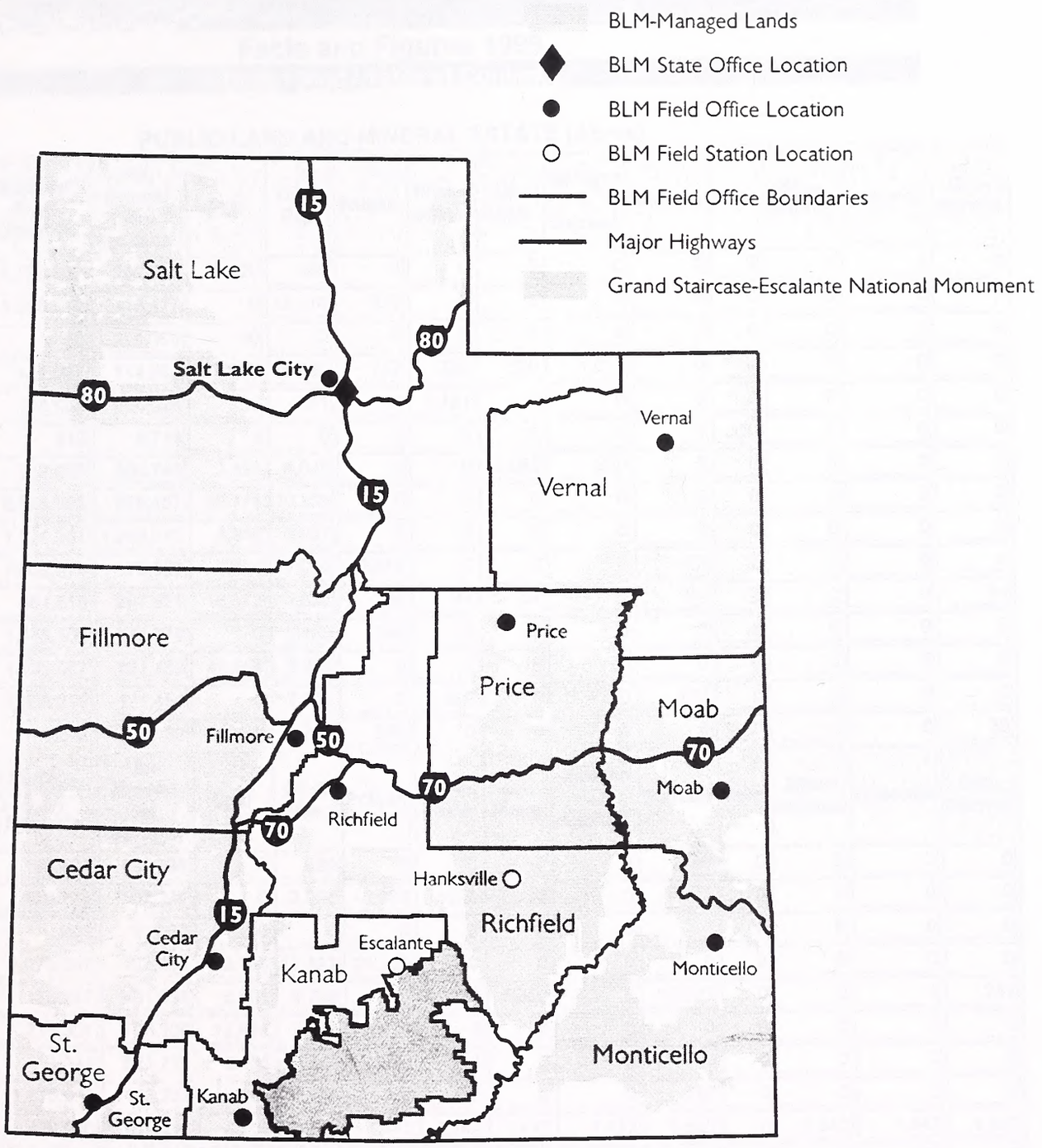
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Sie Ling Chiang of our Washinton Office needs clarification on our numbers that we show for mineral estate in Utah and the overlying surface estate. In our facts and figures book for Utah, we show ~ 22.9 million acres of all mineral estate with Public Land Surface and ~9.7 million acres all mineral estate with no surface, and ~.5 million acres of specific reserved mineral estate with no mention of surface administration. One of the questions is does the mineral estate with no surface administration (~9.7 million acres) include patented (private) lands along with the USFS, BIA, State, Tribal etc. Also, we may be publishing different numbers in different publications. Anyhow, I need your help in this endeavor. If you need any information from Sie Ling, his number is 202-452-0374.

Thanks

Bob

Utah



In Utah,
the BLM manages
22.9 million acres of surface land
and 32.5 million acres of
subsurface mineral estate.

Utah State Office
324 South State Street, Suite 300
P.O. Box 45155
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155
801-539-4001
www.blm.gov/utah

PUBLIC LAND AND MINERAL ESTATE (Acres)

County	Surface & All Minerals	All Mineral No Surface	Coal	Oil & Gas	Potash	Phosphate	Oil Shale	Nitrogen & Asphalt	Sodium	Gold	Bituminous	Gilsonite	Geothermal
Beaver	1,153,887	192,238	120	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Box Elder	1,049,410	113,117	0	13,314	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cache	80	284,069	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon	441,947	114,893	66,637	15,926	757	780	520	1,037	0	0	0	0	0
Daggett	115,500	256,926	160	871	0	2,181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davis	318	9,714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0	0
Duchesne	212,089	808,743	2,597	4,045	0	0	2,085	280	0	0	0	0	0
Emery	2,095,895	229,457	40,771	10,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garfield	1,524,301	1,283,673	9,946	3,997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand	1,562,074	72,850	5,904	7,010	2,672	0	0	0	953	0	0	0	0
Iron	961,810	297,521	16,672	4,672	64	64	64	0	64	0	0	0	64
Juab	1,446,106	137,274	0	5,160	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kane	1,602,067	791,459	48,504	2,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Millard	2,998,319	121,454	0	7,705	0	600	0	0	280	0	0	0	0
Morgan	1,342	70,132	0	781	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
County	**Surface & All Minerals**	**All Mineral No Surface**	**Coal**	**Oil & Gas**	**Potash**	**Phosphate**	**Oil Shale**	**Nitrogen & Asphalt**	**Sodium**	**Gold**	**Bituminous**	**Gilsonite**	**Geothermal**
Piute	166,427	195,739	0	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rich	170,775	102,374	0	2,094	3,083	1328	0	0	883	0	0	0	0
Salt Lake	905	91,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Juan	2,073,657	707,034	3,766	57,823	24,225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanpete	136,247	401,954	6,851	2,749	20	959	369	0	10,003	0	0	0	241
Sevier	215,351	703,106	12,659	2,576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summit	1,341	521,712	5,198	3,414	1,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tooele	1,916,038	183,724	398	27,249	136	480	0	0	136	0	0	0	0
Uintah	1,430,930	460,013	4,302	30,810	1,442	1,442	1,442	1,442	1,522	0	1,442	1,442	1,442
Utah	105,699	495,948	16,276	3,558	398	4,220	16,686	0	0	0	40	160	0
Wasatch	2,303	351,937	0	0	0	0	80	200	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	634,056	430,401	4,861	19,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	802,013	258,707	160	3,798	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weber	40	43,879	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	22,674,579	9,731,108	245,930	23,556	35,333	12,054	21,248	2,959	13,841	320	1,482	1,602	1,786

231,466

by Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office
PO Box 45155
Salt Lake City, Utah 84145-0155
Phone: (801) 539-4001
Fax: (801) 539-4013

Created by Utah Bureau of Land Management
Last Updated: April 18, 2000

Send E-mail inquiries to Martha Harrison

801-539-4022

Appendix 17. Wyoming Federal Mineral

Rob Coleman
06/01/2000 11:11 AM

To: Sieling Chiang/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM
cc: Beverly Gorny/WYSO/WY/BLM/DOI@BLM, Pam Lewis/WYSO/WY/BLM/DOI@BLM, Bob Chase/CFO/WY/BLM/DOI@BLM, Phil Perlewitz/WYSO/WY/BLM/DOI@BLM, Michael Madrid/WYSO/WY/BLM/DOI@BLM

Subject: Statistics

This is in regard to your recent inquiry regarding the status of split estate lands and the mineral estate in BLM Wyoming.

Our best guess on the status of the public mineral acreage managed in Wyoming is about 41,576,598 acres. This is broken down as 17,809,173 acres of BLM subsurface estate, 12,127,862 acres of public subsurface lands held by other Federal agencies, and about 11,639,563 acres of split estate lands (private surface/public minerals).

In the PLS book for 1999, page 70 (table 3-2), it lists the split estate acreage as of 1948 for Wyoming at 12.2 MM acres. This probably can regarded as a maximum number of split estate acreage in Wyoming from published sources or very near to it. Wyoming conducted a physical manual search of the mineral plats in 1977 and found approximately 12.04 MM acres of split estate, and our best estimate now is about 11.6 MM acres. We believe the split estate numbers have decreased since 1948 due primarily to the issuance of mineral patents in Wyoming, where the patent owner receives the Federal minerals. There have been some land exchanges and transfers over the years which may have affected the mineral acreage, but the primary decrease in mineral acreage is probably due to mineral patents being issued. Wyoming experiences heavy minerals activity and exploration compared with other states. Total surface acreage in Wyoming is about 62.343 MM acres.

Regarding the 1999 edition of Public Rewards published by the WO, on page 11, it indicates in Wyoming there is about 30 MM acres of subsurface (public) mineral estate. (Although page 11 also shows BLM surface acreage of 18.4 MM acres which may imply 18.4 MM mineral acres, we may have a few places of reverse split estate (Fed. surface/private minerals)). The 30 MM acres is misleading because it only includes BLM mineral lands and mineral lands owned by other Federal agencies. It does not include split estate lands of about 11.6 MM acres. The 30 MM figure should be about 41.6 MM acres of subsurface (public) mineral estate if it is meant to include all public mineral acreage.

Another reference we can use to see how many mineral acres managed by Federal agencies is the information we get from the various Wyoming counties of federal acreage for the PILT report. The PILT report for FY 97 showed BLM mineral acreage of 17.5 MM and other Federal agency acreage of 12.4 MM acres for a total of 29.9 MM acres which approximates the figures shown above (17.8 + 12.1 = 29.9 MM) and in the Public Rewards edition (30 MM). So, in summary, the 30 MM acres of Federal agency managed mineral acres looks good, and the split estate estimate of 11.6 MM acres is a reasonable estimate. This totals about 41.6 MM acres of public mineral estate in Wyoming.

Hope this will help explain what we believe to be our mineral status here in Wyoming.

Rob Coleman
06/02/2000 11:48 AM

To: Sieling Chiang/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM
cc:

Subject: Statistics

Our expert is not here either today, however, talking with the adjudicators, if the mineral patents are applied for a specific mineral (i.e. bentonite), we go to the field offices to determine if any other minerals located on the mineral patent should be reserved. If the field office does not indicate any leaseable or valuable minerals, then the mineral patent is issued with all the minerals to the patented owner. So, even if just one locatable mineral is applied for in the patent, all of the minerals may be issued unless the U.S. reserves any of the minerals, like oil/gas. The persons doing mineral patents in Wyoming retired recently, so don't know if Wyoming has regularly been issuing all of the minerals since 1948 but it is reasonable to assume some mineral patents may have caused some decline in the number of U.S. subsurface mineral acres. Also, the 1948 figure listed in the PLS may or may not be a maximum number; that is just the figure as of 1948 and could be higher or lower in the earlier years. So, in summary, not inconcievable that the split estate acreage could have decreased from 1948 due in part to mineral patents. We just don't have a firm figure without doing a manual search and tabulation of all of the plats in Wyoming.

---------- Forwarded by Rob Coleman/WYSO/WY/BLM/DOI on 06/02/2000 09:12 AM ----------

Rob Coleman
06/01/2000 09:11 AM

To: Sieling Chiang/WO/BLM/DOI@BLM
cc: Beverly Gorny/WYSO/WY/BLM/DOI@BLM, Pam Lewis/WYSO/WY/BLM/DOI@BLM, Bob Chase/CFO/WY/BLM/DOI@BLM, Phil Perlewitz/WYSO/WY/BLM/DOI@BLM, Michael Madrid/WYSO/WY/BLM/DOI@BLM

Subject: Statistics

This is in regard to your recent inquiry regarding the status of split estate lands and the mineral estate in BLM Wyoming.

Our best guess on the status of the public mineral acreage managed in Wyoming is about 41,576,598 acres. This is broken down as 17,809,173 acres of BLM subsurface estate, 12,127,862 acres of public subsurface lands held by other Federal agencies, and about 11,639,563 acres of split estate lands (private surface/public minerals).

In the PLS book for 1999, page 70 (table 3-2), it lists the split estate acreage as of 1948 for Wyoming at 12.2 MM acres. This probably can regarded as a maximum number of split estate acreage in Wyoming from published sources or very near to it. Wyoming conducted a physical manual search of the mineral plats in 1977 and found approximately 12.04 MM acres of split estate, and our best estimate now is about 11.6 MM acres. We believe the split estate numbers have decreased since 1948 due primarily to the issuance of mineral patents in Wyoming, where the patent owner receives the Federal minerals. There have been some land exchanges and transfers over the years which may have affected the mineral acreage, but the primary decrease in mineral acreage is probably due to mineral patents being issued. Wyoming experiences heavy minerals activity and exploration compared with other states. Total surface acreage in Wyoming is about 62.343 MM acres.

Regarding the 1999 edition of Public Rewards published by the WO, on page 11, it indicates in Wyoming there is about 30 MM acres of subsurface (public) mineral estate. (Although page 11 also shows BLM surface acreage of 18.4 MM acres which may imply 18.4 MM mineral acres, we may have a few places of reverse split estate (Fed. surface/private minerals)). The 30 MM acres is misleading because it only includes BLM mineral lands and mineral lands owned by other Federal agencies. It does not include split estate lands of about 11.6 MM acres. The 30 MM figure should be about 41.6 MM acres of subsurface (public) mineral estate if it is meant to include all public mineral acreage.

Another reference we can use to see how many mineral acres managed by Federal agencies is the information we get from the various Wyoming counties of federal acreage for the PILT report. The PILT report for FY 97 showed BLM mineral acreage of 17.5 MM and other Federal agency acreage of 12.4 MM acres for a total of 29.9 MM acres which approximates the figures shown above (17.8 + 12.1 = 29.9 MM) and in the Public Rewards edition (30 MM). So, in summary, the 30 MM acres of Federal agency managed mineral acres looks good, and the split estate estimate of 11.6 MM acres is a reasonable estimate. This totals about 41.6 MM acres of public mineral estate in Wyoming.

Hope this will help explain what we believe to be our mineral status here in Wyoming.

Office of the State Director

Telefax Message

To Sie Ling Chiang

Number of pages to follow 1

From Beverly Gorny

Office Code: 910 Date 5/18/00

Telefax Xerox 220/230, Telephone Number 307-775-6003

Confirmation Number 307-775-6001

Remarks:

Oil and Gas

Fact Sheet

WYOMING LEASING

Federal oil and gas leasing follows three objectives: orderly and timely resource development, environmental protection, and a reasonable return to the federal treasury for use of government lands and resources. The Wyoming Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has minerals management responsibility for approximately 41,576,598 acres (out of 62,343,040 surface acres in Wyoming).

- There are approximately 17,809,173 acres of mineral estate on BLM lands.
- BLM has mineral responsibilities for approximately 12,127,862 acres of public lands owned by other federal agencies (includes 9,254,397 acres of Forest Service lands).
- There are approximately 11,639,563 acres of public minerals under private surface.
- There are 19,234 oil and gas leases on 13,086,524 acres in Wyoming at the end of FY99.

Specific procedures for onshore oil and gas leasing are provided in the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, several of its amendments including the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987, and associated federal regulations. Section 2509 of the Energy Policy Act of October 24, 1992, changed the primary term for competitive oil and gas leases from 5 years to 10 years. The Wyoming BLM holds competitive lease sales the first Tuesday of even numbered months. The results of those six auctions held in FY99 were:

- 1,192 leases were issued based on competitive oral auctions.
- Filing fees, rental and bonus bids from oral auctions totaled $43,929,214.
- A total of 220 non-competitive leases were issued.
- Filing fees on non-competitive offers totaled $367,760 plus rental.
- The highest bid received for a competitive lease parcel was $32,000 per acre.
- Income from lease issuance (rentals, fees and bonuses on competitive and non-competitive leases) totaled $44,185,404 Rental fees for non-competitive leases received other than the day after the competitive sale are not included in this total.
- Rents and royalties collected on federal oil and gas production totaled over $191 million in fiscal year 1998, half of which goes to the State of Wyoming.

WYOMING OPERATIONS

Wyoming BLM is responsible for administering oil and gas minerals management laws on all federally owned minerals in Wyoming and Nebraska. Drilling activity decreased in 1999 as oil and gas prices remained low. On federal and Indian lands there were 285 well completions versus 313 a year earlier. The rig count in Wyoming decreased at the end of 1999 to 41 versus 43 at the end of 1998. A federal royalty rate reduction rule effective in March 1996 for heavy oil (less than 20 degrees API) production leases provided incentives for increased oil production on federal lands.

- There are 277 exploratory/secondary unit agreements.
- There are 252 enhanced recovery unit agreements.
- There are 1,325 communitization agreements.
- There are nine gas storage agreements administered by Wyoming BLM.

The following shows the status of wells and completions on federal and Indian lands as of October 1, 1999:

- 7,180 producing oil completions
- 3,855 producing gas completions
- 1,062 shut-in oil completions
- 611 shut-in gas completions
- 2,730 service* completions
- 4,062 temporarily abandoned wells
- 18,634 plugged and abandoned wells

* Water injection wells, water disposal wells, gas injection wells, and water source wells.

Updated May 2000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1997

ACREAGE RECAPITULATION BY STATE	TRIBAL	INDIVIDUALLY OWNED	TOTAL TRUST	GOVT. OWNED	TOTAL
ALABAMA	1,689.32	0.00	1,689.32	0.00	1,689.32
ALASKA	87,031.59	1,074,567.44	1,161,599.03	0.00	1,161,599.03
ARIZONA	20,370,936.85	256,721.21	20,627,658.06	90,466.48	20,718,124.54
CALIFORNIA	520,349.96	71,527.40	591,877.36	152.74	592,030.10
COLORADO	797,631.48	2,699.68	800,331.16	12.24	800,343.40
CONNECTICUT	7,202.30	0.00	7,202.30	0.00	7,202.30
FLORIDA	356,509.64	0.00	356,509.64	333.30	356,842.94
IDAHO	373,338.50	193,885.39	567,223.89	21,749.64	588,973.53
IOWA	7,270.99	0.16	7,271.15	5.00	7,276.15
KANSAS	10,149.34	23,277.52	33,426,86	36.00	33,462.86
LOUISIANA	3,353.77	0.00	3,353.77	0.00	3,353.77
MAINE	290,836.81	0.00	290,836.81	0.00	290,836.81
MASSACHUSETTS	473.90	0.00	473.90	0.00	473.90
MICHIGAN	16,385.08	9,268.55	25,653.63	0.00	25,653.63

ACREAGE RECAPITULATION BY STATE	TRIBAL	INDIVIDUALLY OWNED	TOTAL TRUST	GOVT. OWNED	TOTAL
MINNESOTA	980,556.45	49,958.50	1,030,514.95	88.05	1,030,603.00
MISSISSIPPI	26,478.88	0.00	26,478.88	30.00	26,508.88
MISSOURI	0.00	374.37	374.37	0.00	374.37
MONTANA	2,641,958.45	2,856,797.73	5,498,756.18	3,778.85	5,502,535.03
NEBRASKA	23,366.00	43,248.21	66,614.21	6.79	66,621.00
NEVADA	1,148,095.42	78,528.56	1,226,623.98	4,978.71	1,231,602.69
NEW MEXICO	7,590,374.03	668,839.71	8,259,213.74	179,739.96	8,438,953.70
NEW YORK	88,529.40	0.00	88,529.40	0.00	88,529.40
NORTH CAROLINA	57,246.34	0.00	57,246.34	0.00	57,246.34
NORTH DAKOTA	246,843.74	617,888.07	864,731.81	1,927.71	866,659.52
OKLAHOMA	104,731.12	951,512.60	1,056,243.72	849.88	1,057,093.60
OREGON	654,063.17	128,187.90	782,251.07	423.40	782,674.47
RHODE ISLAND	2,342.22	0.00	2,342.22	0.00	2,342.22
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,414.00	0.00	1,414.00	0.00	1,414.00
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,621,806.58	2,382,304.31	5,004,110.89	2,645.45	5,006,756.34
TENNESSEE	168.04	0.00	168.04	0.00	168.04
TEXAS	5,361.95	0.00	5,361.95	0.00	5,361.95

ACREAGE RECAPITULATION BY STATE	TRIBAL	INDIVIDUALLY OWNED	TOTAL TRUST	GOVT. OWNED	TOTAL
UTAH	2,297,637.85	33,236.69	2,330,874.54	87.45	2,330,961.99
WASHINGTON	2,196,818.20	440,332.42	2,637,150.62	160.08	2,637,310.70
WISCONSIN	352,620.51	82,444.21	435,064.72	350.71	435,415.43
WYOMING	1,794,589.22	93,690.11	1,888,279.33	1,296.15	1,889,575.48
TOTAL.....	**45,678,161.10**	**10,059,290.74**	**55,737,456.85**	**309,189.19**	**56,046,641.03**

Appendix 19. Federal Lands Off Limits to Minerals and Federal Lands with Restricted Access

[Code of Federal Regulations]
[Title 50, Volume 1, Parts 1 to 199]
[Revised as of October 1, 1999]
From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access
[CITE: 50CFR29.31]

TITLE 50--WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

CHAPTER I--UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PART 29--LAND USE MANAGEMENT--Table of Contents

Subpart C--Mineral Operations

Sec. 29.31 Mineral ownerships in the United States.

Where mineral rights to lands in wildlife refuge areas are vested in the United States, the provisions of 43 CFR 3101.3-3, 3109.4, 3201.1-6 and 3501.2-2 govern.

[31 FR 16026, Dec. 15, 1966, as amended at 44 FR 42976, July 23, 1979]

[Code of Federal Regulations]
[Title 50, Volume 1, Parts 1 to 199]
[Revised as of October 1, 1999]
From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access
[CITE: 50CFR29.32]

[Page 582-583]

TITLE 50--WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

CHAPTER I--UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PART 29--LAND USE MANAGEMENT--Table of Contents

Subpart C--Mineral Operations

Sec. 29.32 Mineral rights reserved and excepted.

Persons holding mineral rights in wildlife refuge lands by reservation in the conveyance to the United States and persons holding mineral rights in such lands which rights vested prior to the acquisition of the lands by the United States shall, to the greatest extent practicable, conduct all exploration, development, and production operations in such a manner as to prevent damage, erosion, pollution, or contamination to the lands, waters, facilities and vegetation of the area. So far as is practicable, such operations must also be conducted without interference with the operation of the refuge or disturbance to the wildlife thereon. Physical occupancy of the area must be kept to the minimum space compatible with the conduct of efficient mineral operations. Persons conducting mineral operations on refuge areas must comply with all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations for the protection of wildlife and the administration of the area. Oil field brine, slag, and all other waste and contaminating substances must be kept in the smallest practicable area, must be confined so as to prevent escape as a result of rains and high water or otherwise, and must be removed from the area as quickly as practicable in such a manner as to prevent contamination, pollution, damage, or injury to the lands, waters, facilities, or vegetation of the refuge or to wildlife. Structures and equipment must be removed from the area when the need for them has ended. Upon the cessation of

[[Page 583]]

operations the area shall be restored as nearly as possible to its condition prior to the commencement of operations. Nothing in this section shall be applied so as to contravene or nullify rights vested in holders of mineral interests on refuge lands.

[Code of Federal Regulations]
[Title 50, Volume 1, Parts 1 to 199]
[Revised as of October 1, 1999]
From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access
[CITE: 50CFR29.1]

TITLE 50--WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

CHAPTER I--UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PART 29--LAND USE MANAGEMENT--Table of Contents

Subpart A--General Rules

Public or private economic use of the nature resources of any wildlife refuge area may be authorized in accordance with section 401 of the Act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 383, 16 U.S.C., sec. 715s), where the use may contribute to or is related to the administration of the area. Economic use shall be authorized by appropriate permit only when the authorized activity on a wildlife refuge area will not be incompatible with the purposes for which the refuge was established. Persons exercising economic privileges on refuge areas will be subject to the applicable provisions of this subchapter and of other applicable laws and regulations governing wildlife refuge areas. Permits for economic use will contain such terms and conditions as are determined to be necessary for the proper administration of the resources. Economic use in this section includes but is not limited to grazing livestock; harvesting hay and stock feed; removing timber, firewood or other natural products of the soil; removing shell, sand, or gravel; cultivating areas; or engaging in operations that facilitate approved programs on wildlife refuge areas.

COE, 10 million — talked to Rowsky 7/12/00
Acquired land & Minerals
unlike withdrawn land, there is no 2-types
all open subject to COE approval.

Talked to Mike ~~Wood~~ Walsh
202-565-1091

NPS total acreage 83.6 million
— Natural Res Areas 3.7 millions
≈ 80 millions

FWS. - Barbara Wyman Realty Div
~~703~~-358-1811

93.6 million
- 76.3 (Alaska)
17.3 lower 48

20.7 million Wilderness
- 18.7 (Alaska)
2.0

WSA - Mining claim technically allow but practically no. Similar to Withdrawals
Fed. minerals withdrawn ~~Forestry~~

1 ~~BLM~~ BLM (other)
~~No BLM (other)~~ 80 NPS
3+ BLM (mostly wilderness) 20 FWS + 11 (ANWR - Wilderness)
+ 2.6 (FS) 40 FS & BLM
FS other ~~BLM~~ BOR (TVA)

158 PISOR

Jeff McClellan
~~Susan~~ BOR

#

Home → Ag. 2.2 million

W. 5.7 – All 1st. form

8. win practically no ground from.

Rusty Ohuster
↓
~~303~~ – 445 – ~~2907~~ 2915 Stand ~~Shee~~ Sego

~~1998~~. — 8 million

(2.2) + 5.8

previously mostly purchased.
↓
1 million (open)
7 million (closed)

Ed. Freeman

7/25/00.

BOR
~~Dan~~ Stan Seigal
Chief. Realty office Denver
303-445-2915

264

F.S. Roadless Team. Oct. final EIS
Nov.

1. 54 millions Oct, 1999 President's
announcement.

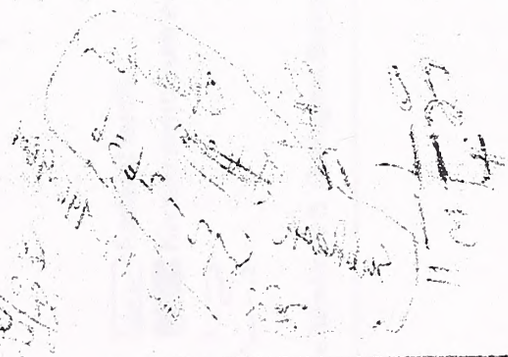
2. ~~57.28~~ = ~~57.5~~ million ac
roaded – Tongass = 43 Roadless Inventory
~(8.5) Wilderness

1B Roadless – no road including
1C Road allowed. Tongass
diff. Prohibition

EIS.
Pages
2-3
2-13

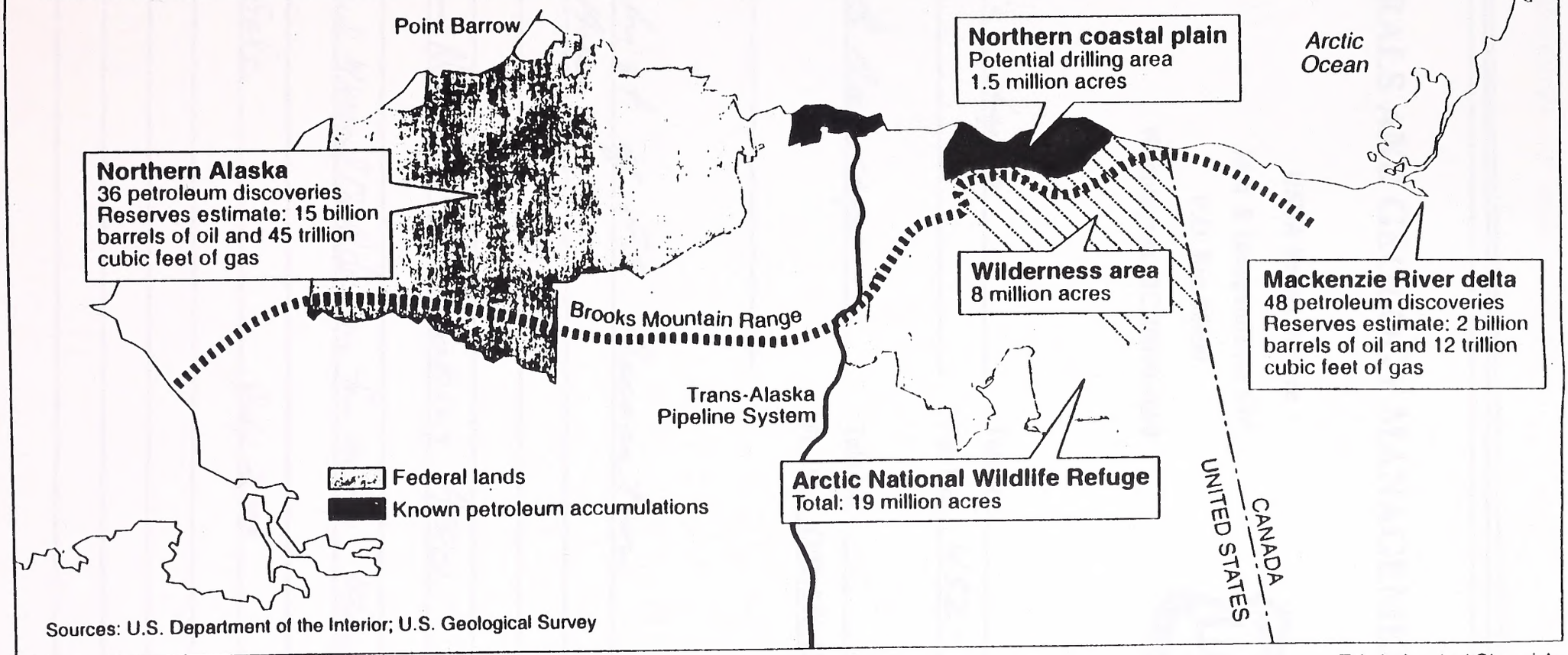
FEIS: Dec. 2000

~~Total~~ 58.5 million ac



Overview of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

Estimates are that the northern coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge contains 5.7 billion to 16 billion barrels of oil reserves. The map also locates the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and summarizes petroleum discoveries and recoverable reserves estimates for Northern Alaska and Canada's Mackenzie River delta.



Sources: U.S. Department of the Interior; U.S. Geological Survey

Edwin Louie / Chronicle

MINERALS AND GEOLOGY MANAGEMENT

USDA Forest Service
14th & Independence SW
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, DC 20090-6090

To: Sue Lyng Tele No: _____

Fax No: 452-9734

From: B Ramsey Tele No: _____

Fax No: (202) 205-1243

Date Sent: _____

Message: List of FS Recreation Areas.

FS - National Recreation Area

Federal Mineral Withdrawn from entry, leasing and Sale July 2000

Table 15—National Recreation Areas by State

State Recreation Area Unit Name	NFS Acreage	Other Acreage	Total Acreage
California			
Smith River			
Six Rivers NF	305,169	26,060	331,229
Whiskeytown Shasta-Trinity			
Shasta NF	141,165	19,642	160,807
Trinity NF	35,202	7,578	42,780
State Total	481,536 ✓	53,280	534,816
Colorado			
Arapaho			
Arapaho NF	32,050	4,036	36,086
State Total	32,050 ✓	4,036	36,086
Georgia			
Ed Jenkins **			
Chattahoochee NF	23,166	164	23,330
State Total	23,166 ✓	164	23,330
Idaho			
Hells Canyon			
Nezperce NF	103,660	440	104,100
Payette NF	29,211	0	29,211
Wallowa NF *	3,208	2,346	5,554
Sawtooth			
Boise NF	155,984	0	155,984
Challis NF	253,863	8,899	262,762
Sawtooth NF *	319,475	17,798	337,273
State Total	865,401 ✓	29,483	894,884
Michigan			
Grand Island			
Hiawatha NF	12,961	0	12,961
State Total	12,961 ✓	0	12,961
Montana			
Rattlesnake			
Lolo NF	59,119	1,881	61,000
State Total	59,119 ✓	1,881	61,000
Nebraska			
Pine Ridge			
Nebraska NF	6,600	0	6,600
State Total	6,600 ✓	0	6,600
Nevada			
Spring Mountains			
Toiyabe NF *	60,901	1,389	62,289
Toiyabe Special Area	253,466	4,155	257,621
State Total	314,367 ✓	5,543	319,910

*Unit is in two or more states.
**Acres estimated pending final map compilation.

Table 15—National Recreation Areas by State
(Continued)

State Recreation Area Unit Name	NFS Acreage	Other Acreage	Total Acreage
New Mexico			
Jemez			
Santa Fe NF	57,000	0	57,000
State Total	57,000 ✓	0	57,000
Oklahoma			
Winding Stair Mountain			
Ouachita NF *	25,890	555	26,445
State Total	25,890 ✓	555	26,445
Oregon			
Hells Canyon			
Wallowa NF *	355,762	0	355,762
Whitman NF	45,212	1,902	47,114
Oregon Dunes			
Siuslaw NF	27,213	4,353	31,566
State Total	428,187 ✓	6,255	434,442
Pennsylvania			
Allegheny			
Allegheny NF	23,063	0	23,063
State Total	23,063 ✓	0	23,063
Utah			
Flaming Gorge			
Ashley NF *	94,308	2,105	96,413
State Total	94,308 ✓	2,105	96,413
Vermont			
White Rocks			
Green Mountain NF	36,400	0	36,400
State Total	36,400 ✓	0	36,400
Virginia			
Mount Rogers			
Jefferson NF *	118,509	36,307	154,816
State Total	118,509 ✓	36,307	154,816
Washington			
Mount Baker			
Mt. Baker NF	8,473	0	8,473
State Total	8,473 ✓	0	8,473
West Virginia			
Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks			
Monongahela NF	57,237	42,763	100,000
State Total	57,237 ✓	42,763	100,000

F.S. Grand Total 2.6 million ac.

*Unit is in two or more states.
**Acres estimated pending final map compilation.

SPECIAL AREAS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS & RELATED WATERS

Congressional Designations

2,038	miles of 34 Wild and Scenic Rivers (20% of the national system) in 5 States - 998,468 acres managed
5,260,712	acres in 137 Wilderness Areas
17,270,000	acres in 618 Wilderness Study Areas - under interim management
11,749,915	acres in 9 National Conservation Areas [Alaska - Steese (1,200,000 ac. -includes Birch Creek WSR); Arizona - San Pedro (56,400 ac.) and Gila Box Riparian (20,767 ac.); California - King Range (56,025 ac.) and California Desert (9,500,000 ac.); Colorado - Black Canyon of the Gunnison (57,725 ac.); Idaho - Birds of Prey (484,873 ac.); Nevada - Red Rock Canyon (112,125 ac.); New Mexico - El Malpais (262,000 ac.)]
1,000,000	acres in the White Mountain National Recreation Area, Alaska (includes Beaver Creek WSR)
3,590	miles of 8 National Historic Trails (85% of the national system) (Iditarod, Juan Bautista De Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, Pony Express)
568	miles of 2 National Scenic Trails [Continental Divide (410) and Pacific Crest (158)]
100	acres in the Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon
37,359	acres in the Lake Todatonten Special Management Area, Alaska
23,200,000	acres in the National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska (world's largest caribou herd with 600,000 animals; biologically more diverse than the Alaska Wildlife Refuge Area)

Administrative/Other

1,880,000	acres in Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah (Proclamation 6920)
1,014,000	acres in Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in Arizona
71,100	acres in Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona (1/11/00; Proc No.)
840	miles of coastline (12 miles wide) in the California Coastal National Monument (1/11/00)
101,000	acres in the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area, California (200,000 ac. jointly managed)
13,111,829	acres in 740 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
599,042	acres in 43 National Natural Landmarks
347,214	acres in 152 Research Natural Areas
3,518	miles of 58 National Back Country Byways in 11 States
429	miles of 26 National Recreation Trails
355	Special Recreation Management Areas
248	sites on the National Register of Historic Places encompassing 3,625 contributing properties
22	cultural sites as National Historic Landmarks
5	World Heritage sites in the Chacoan Outliers of New Mexico
3	Biosphere Reserves in the California Desert
2	Globally Important Bird Areas in 56,500 acres (San Pedro Riparian NCA, Arizona; Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon)
33,168,712	acres in 201 Herd Management Areas for wild and free-roaming horses and burros
897	recorded caves and cave resource systems
300	watchable wildlife viewing sites

Subtotal	3,869	special management areas in over 108,880,381 acres (41 percent of the BLM's land base)

National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS)

Table of Acreage

Rev: 7/6/00

Unit Name	Acreage			
	Federal	State	Private	Total
Agua Fria, Arizona	71,100.0	0.0	1,444.0	72,544.0
California Coastal, California	7,000.0 (estimate only)	0.0	0.0	7,000.0 (estimate only)
Canyons of the Ancients, Colorado	163,852.0	0.0	18,570.0	182,422.0
BLM Portion of Cascade-Siskiyou, Oregon	52,786.0	0.0	32,383.0	85,169.0
BOR Portion of Cascade-Siskiyou, Oregon	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0 Total: 85,173.0 (BLM + BOR)
BLM Portion of Grand Canyon-Parashant, Arizona	807,241.0	21,339.0	8,500.0	837,080.0
NPS Portion of Grand Canyon-Parashant, Arizona	216,544.0	640.0	0.0	217,184.0 Total: 1,054264.0 (BLM + NPS)
Grand Staircase-Escalante, Utah	1,870,800.0	0.0	15,000.0	1,885,800.0
Ironwood Forest, Arizona	129,022.0	54,697.0	6,012.0	189,731.0

BLM 3

Information requested by Congressional Research Service (Carol Hardy Vincent); 202.707.8651

FACT SHEET
NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Agency	Units	Federal Acres	(%)
Forest Service, USDA	413	34,743,966	(33.5)
National Park Service, USDI	44	43,011,735	(41.5)
Fish and Wildlife Service, USDI	75	20,685,372	(20.0)
Bureau of Land Management, USDI	138	5,279,212	(5.0)
GRAND TOTAL	670	103,720,285	(100)

FS & BLM 40 million

National Wilderness Preservation System (excluding Alaska):

Agency	Units	Federal Acres	(%)
Forest Service, USDA	394	28,991,745	(62.6)
National Park Service, USDI	36	10,032,365	(21.7)
Fish and Wildlife Service, USDI	54	2,009,052	(4.3)
Bureau of Land Management, USDI	138	5,279,212	(11.3)
TOTAL	620	46,312,374	(100)

National Wilderness Preservation System (Alaska):

Agency	Units	Federal Acres	(%)
Forest Service, USDA	19	5,752,221	(10.0)
National Park Service, USDI	8	32,979,370	(57.4)
Fish and Wildlife Service, USDI	21	18,676,320	(32.5)
TOTAL	48	57,407,911	(100)

Note: Some acreage values are estimates, pending final mapping and surveys. Total number of units for all agencies is 630; this is not additive from information above because of overlapping responsibilities.

Date prepared: 6/01/00

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS AND DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AS OF APRIL 4, 2000

	Wilderness Study Areas		Designated Wilderness Areas	
State	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	1	23,832	0	0
Arizona	2	63,930	47	1,396,466
California	87	1,546,870	75	3,605,881
Colorado	58	698,621	4	76,955
Idaho	66	1,770,743	1	802
Montana	40	452,563	1	6,000
Nevada	112	5,126,468	1	6,435
New Mexico	52	925,908	3	140,555
Oregon	92	2,806,598	3	16,698
Utah	95	3,258,250	2	22,600
Washington	1	5,518	1	7,140
Wyoming	42	577,504	0	0
Total	**618 /a/**	**17,256,805**	**138**	**5,279,532**

/a/ Figures in the WSA number column will not add up to the total shown at the bottom because some wilderness study areas cross State lines and are reported in the number count for each State. The acreage figures do add up to the total shown.

RECLAMATION ACQUIRED AND WITHDRAWN LANDS

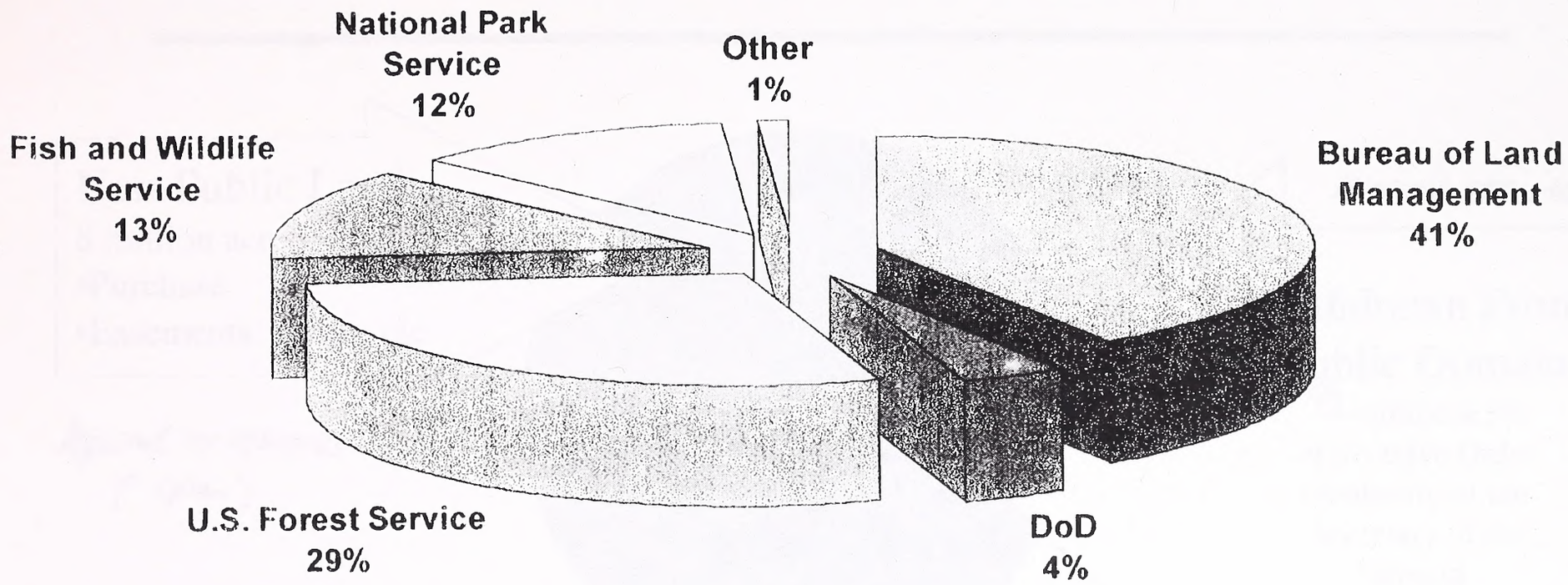
STATE SUMMARY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989

State	Acquired Lands	Withdrawn Lands	Total
Arizona	184,765.4	1,207,664.5	1,392,429.9
California	329,543.9	1,196,934.1	1,526,478.0
Colorado	81,690.4	284,012.1	365,702.5
Idaho	144,916.1	340,090.3	485,006.4
Kansas*	94,008.4	-	94,008.4
Montana	109,967.0	199,068.7	309,035.7
Nebraska*	76,894.6	7,090.9	83,985.4
Nevada	70,228.4	831,167.5	901,395.9
New Mexico	127,387.3	110,332.3	237,719.7
North Dakota*	133,898.7	930.3	134,829.0
Oklahoma*	92,755.8	286.0	93,041.8
Oregon	39,210.3	104,967.1	144,177.4
South Dakota*	43,974.1	13,650.7	57,624.8
Texas*	115,036.3	-	115,036.3
Utah	138,138.8	520,618.8	658,757.7
Washington	300,764.9	119,278.2	420,043.1
Wyoming	177,612.8	779,469.4	957,082.3
GRAND TOTAL	2,260,793.1	5,715,560.8 (not overlap)	7,976,354.0
REVIEWABLE UNDER FLPMA 204(l)		5,693,602.9	

actual ≈ 8 million
withdrawals overlap 7.2 mm.

* States not reviewable under FLPMA 204(l)

AGENCY JURISDICTION OF FEDERALLY-OWNED LAND[6] IN THE U.S.

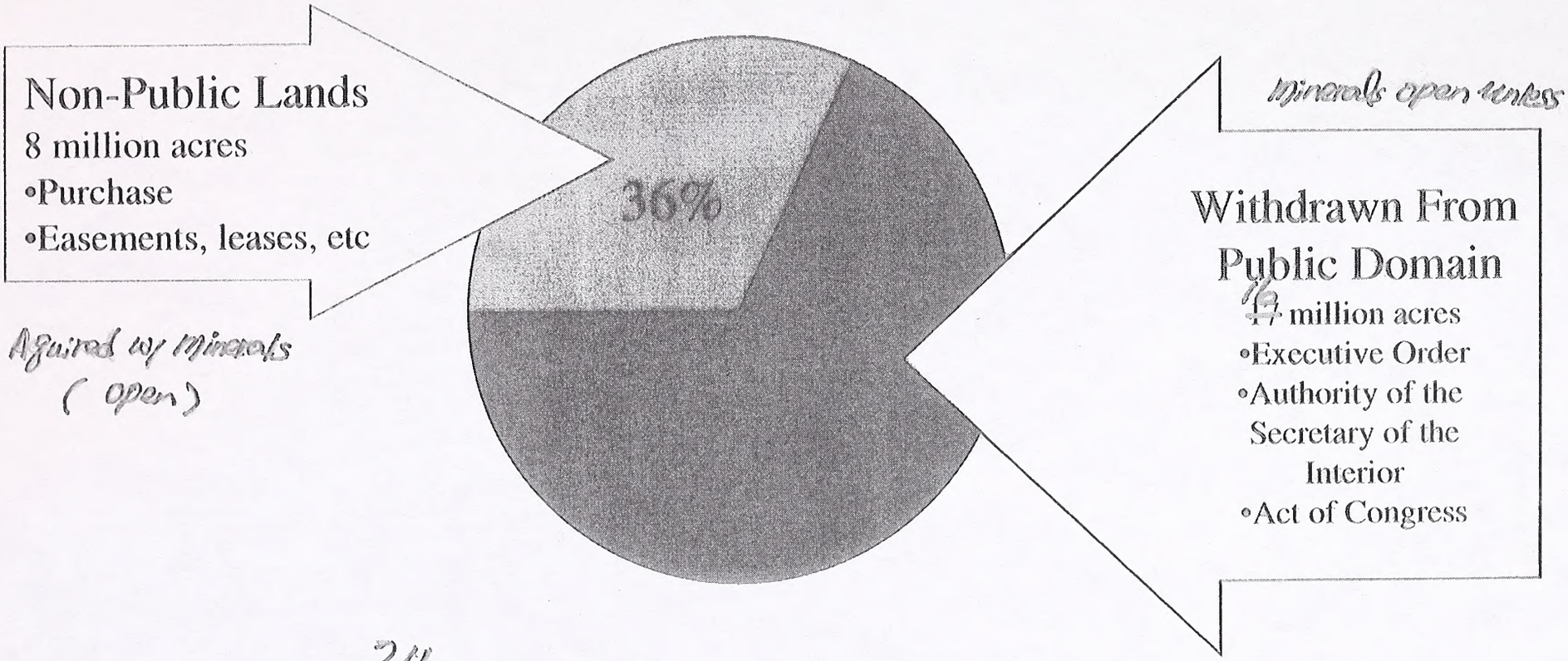


644 million ac.

Source: Congressional Research Service, 1995

[6] 56 Million Acres of Indian Trust Lands Are Private Lands and Not Shown.

LANDS USED BY THE MILITARY



24
~~25~~ MILLION TOTAL ACRES 1999

COE civil work: another nearly 10 million acres